"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

Fair; cooler; southerly winds, becoming northwesterly.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,115. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market strong.

Wheat, No. 2 red, 83c.; corn, No. 2 mixed, 38c.; oats, No. 2 mixed, 29c.; flour, Minnesota, patents, $4.95; cotton, middling, 6 7-16c.; butter, Western creamery, 17c.; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $11.25.

CONGRESS.—The Hawaiian annexation resolutions were taken up yesterday by the Senate, and the supporters of the measure announced that they would insist on speedy action. The House passed the General Deficiency bill.—Page 4.

FOREIGN.—Pope Leo's health is said to be satisfactory in spite of rumors to the contrary. The annual manoeuvres of the British Navy have been abandoned, it is explained, on account of the coal miners' strike in Wales. Emperor William spoke of the army as his most important inheritance at Potsdam on Thursday.—Page 6.

Page 1.

Rear Admiral Erben has received a letter stating that a party of Spaniards were tampering with the mines in the Lower Bay. The letter is thought to be the work of a crank.

The new transport Catania is now ready to sail. Three other British steamers—the Ardamhore, the Port Victor, and the Port Chalmers—have been inspected by the Government and will be accepted as transports if found to be serviceable.

Page 2.

The Rev. Dr. Alexander Kent wrote a letter which was received here yesterday, telling of the needs of the soldiers near Jacksonville, Fla. D. O. Mills contributed $5,000 to the Relief Committee.

Secretary of the Navy Long granted permission to the Army Christian Commission of the Young Men's Christian Association to take up the same work in the navy that it is carrying on in the army.

A committee reported to the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions yesterday in favor of sending missionaries to the Philippine Islands, in conjunction with other churches which may be planning similar work.

Page 3.

The United States auxiliary cruiser Prairie has arrived in port. After taking on a fresh supply of ammunition, she will sail for Hampton Roads, where it is said she will become part of the proposed flying squadron.

Page 4.

The Senate Committee on the Nicaragua Canal has agreed to report a measure providing for its construction by the United States.

The trial of Convict Braun of Sing Sing on a charge of wife murder has been begun at White Plains, N. Y. Insanity is the defense.

Fred Walz, a member of the Hillside Tennis and Golf Club of Plainfield was struck by a "sliced" golf ball over the eye and received so severe a gash that several stitches in the wound were necessary.

Another loss of $1,000,000 will be added within a week to those which the elder Leiter will have to pay. Peavey's stock at Duluth and Pillsbury's at Minneapolis are embraced in the transfer from Leiter to Armour, it is said.

The New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals has rendered a decision declaring null and void the divorce obtained in Oklahoma by Frank A. Magowan, formerly Mayor of Trenton, N. J. Mr. Magowan has married since the Oklahoma decree.

Page 5.

The get of Lamplighter and yearlings from the Runnymede and McGrathiana studs brought big prices at auction at the American Horse Exchange.

The Erie will formally take over the New York, Susquehanna and Western on July 1. The latter road, however, will continue to be operated as a separate company under the officers elected June 2.

At the Sheepshead Bay races yesterday M. F. Dwyer won the first three races with Cleophus, Ben Ronald, and Kingdon; "Bill" Daly won the next two with Ortoland and Rusher, and Marcus Daly won the other with Isidor.

A caucus for the meeting of the Republican City Committee at the Murray Hill Lyceum to-night was held yesterday afternoon at the Ashland House. Officers were agreed upon, and resolutions akin to those the County Committee is to send to the Governor were drawn.

Page 7.

Sixty nurses were graduated from the Training School for Nurses of the Manhattan State Hospital.

The special committee of the State Board of Charities has begun a preliminary investigation into the charges of financial mismanagement of the Post-Graduate Hospital.

Because his wife had lost an agreement which would have decided a lawsuit in his favor, Caspar Kellenberg of West Hoboken fired three shots at her from a revolver. His aim was bad, and she escaped uninjured.

Organizations patterned after the lines of the Merchants' Association of New York have been formed in various cities throughout the country. In Boston it is proposed to raise a fund of $50,000 to promote the city's interests.

The Summer home erected at West Coney Island by the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor for convalescent children and overworked mothers was formally opened yesterday with a steamboat excursion of 350 people from this city. The new buildings will accommodate over 160 persons.

Page 10.

The New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals has affirmed the findings of Vice Chancellor Reed in the case of the State against the American Tobacco Company, and refuses to restrain the company from exercising a monopoly and shutting off supplies from those outside the trust.

Page 12.

Subscriptions for about $220,000 of the war bonds were received yesterday at tre Sub-Treasury in this city.

Health Inspectors last week confiscated over 3,500,000 pounds of bad food, including meat, fish, and fruit.

Controller Coler decided not to pay the aqueduct claim of $800,000 of O'Brien & Clark without applying for a reopening of the case in the courts.

Sewer Commissioner Kane of Brooklyn was examined in the Supreme Court yesterday regarding the price he paid for the work of cleaning sewer basins.

At an adjourned meeting of the New York Presbytery, the question of the orthodoxy of William B. Bebb was considered. The case has not been concluded.

A dog saved the life of his master, a steward in the Bloomingdale Club's boathouse, by barking and tugging at the man's clothing while the place was burning.

Word was received here that the new revenue stamps will be ready before July 1. Bankers and dealers in proprietary articles are making urgent applications for them.

The trial of John Olaf Peterson, charged with murder in the first degree, has been begun in the Kings County Court. It will last several days. The defense will be insanity.

The retail sellers of beer in this city object to the action of the brewers in virtually compelling the dealers to pay the war tax on beer, and there is talk of organizing to fight the brewers.

In a runaway at Otisville, N. Y., Mrs. John S. Lewis of Jersey City was killed in attempting to escape by jumping from a buggy. A baby which she held in her arms escaped unhurt.

The libel suit of State Senator John Raines against The Press Publishing Company was given to the jury yesterday afternoon. No verdict having been reached two hours later, Justice MacLean ordered a sealed verdict to be returned this morning.

George J. Gould, President of the Manhattan Railway Company, found the expected letter from A. E. Orr regarding the West Street proposition, on his desk yesterday morning. The Extension Committee of the road will take action on this matter to-day.

Arivals at Hotels and out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
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SHAFTER SIGHTED NEAR SANTIAGO

Transports Were Passed in the Windward Passage Sunday Night.

DOUBTLESS NOW WITH FLEET.

News of Their Arrival Off Cape Maysi Taken to Jamaica by Steamers.

Official Notification that the Army Has Reached Its Destination Expected Hourly in Washington.

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KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 20.—The steamers Bowden and Jamaica arrived here to-day and report having passed, in the Windward Passage, last night, twenty-four American vessels headed southward.

The British steamer Ethelwold arrived at Port Antonio this morning and reported passing yesterday evening, near Cape Maysi, the extreme eastern point of Cuba, an American gunboat, an auxiliary cruiser, two transports, and a schooner in tow. Later she passed another steamer with troops on board.

The Ethelwold was stopped by a gunboat with a blank shot and was questioned as to her identity.

PORT ANTONIO, Jamaica, June 20—3 P. M.—Capt. Hopkins of the Boston Fruit Company's steamer Brookline, which arrived at Port Morant this morning, reports that he sighted transports convoyed by United States warships fifty miles south of Crooked Island Passage yesterday morning. He was due north of Cape Maysi. Capt. Hopkins reports also that he was chased by the United States gunboat Helena.

The transports, he says, were headed southeast, and, in his judgment, for Puerto Rico. He argues that if they were bound around Cape Maysi for Santiago, they were far off their course.

It is believed here that Capt. Hopkins is mistaken, and that the transports were simply keeping out of sight from land.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—It is not doubted in the War and Navy Departments that Shafter's forces are off Santiago, for although his transports were proceeding at a less speed than the English steamers which at Kingston to-day reported having passed them in the Windward Passage last night, the distance which they would be obliged to travel from the Windward Passage to Santiago is less than that traversed by the British ships which came into Jamaica in the early afternoon. If they arrived only this morning off Santiago they could report that fact solely by means of a dispatch boat running over to Kingston, a twelve-hour journey, so that direct reporting from the fleet cannot be expected until a late hour to-night.

Secretary Alger, late in the afternoon, told a visitor who asked about the Secretary's son, that he believed him to be at that time at Santiago. Secretary Long, when he was asked for news said he had been told that the expedition would reach Admiral Sampson on Sunday afternoon.

All the War Department officers were more intent upon preparations for other expeditions than they were upon the Santiago undertaking. The absence of uneasiness was apparent, and it seems to be explained by the information the department possesses of the complete ability of Shafter and his force to speedily complete the work they were sent out to do. Until it is over and the particulars can be given out, the officers of the army are bound to be silent about many things, but they insist that, considering the time given for preparation, they have equipped the Santiago expedition so as to constitute it an infinitely stronger body than a Spanish army of greatly superior numbers.

END OF CUBAN CABLE SECURED.

Sampson May Be in Direct Communication with Washington—Kingston Cable Cut by the St. Louis.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The War Department to-day received information indicating that its officials had been able to secure an end of one of the cables running out from Cuba, and which, when properly connected, will give Admiral Sampson direct communication with the department at Washington.

Secretary Alger declined to say just what cable had been secured, but he expressed the hope that word over it from the Admiral would be received in Washington to-night.

It is believed here that the cable mentioned is the French cable, which works via Haiti.

OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 19.—The auxiliary cruiser St. Louis cut the Kingston cable last night within a mile of El Morro.

NO SHIPS WITH REFRIGERATORS.

Some Time Before Fresh Meat Can Be Sent to Cuba.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The lack of suitable vessels for carrying supplies of fresh refrigerated beef for the army in Cuba as well as for the starving people there is proving very embarrassing to the officials of the Commissary General's office. Nearly a week ago Gen. Eagan opened bids for supplying the necessary articles for the soldiers' diet, and would have awarded the contracts before this but for the reason that there are no ships available to carry the supplies.

The ships when secured will have to be fitted with refrigerating apparatus in order to preserve the meat fresh, and this will take some little time. The General is anxious that the work shall be gotten under way, not because there is a lack of rations, but for the fact that American soldiers like their fresh beef wherever they go, and the aim of the officials is to keep them supplied as far as practicable.

THE CATANIA READY TO SAIL.

The New Transport Prepared for Service, with Others to Follow.

The Catania, the former British tramp steamer which was recently chartered as a transport, will be ready to sail to-day. Her destination will be Tampa, and she will sail under an American register. The interior arrangements of the vessel have been changed materially, and much more room has been made. The deckhouse has been extended and cut up into staterooms, and 1,000 hammocks can be slung on the deck. Twelve horses can be carried on the spar deck. No provisions have been placed on board, as the men who will go on the Catania will carry their own rations. Her water supply will cosist of 200 casksful.

Major Summerhayes yesterday inspected the British steamers Ardamhore, Port Victor, and Port Chalmers, to see if they are serviceable as transports. He also inspected the Panama, formerly owned by the Compania Trasatlantica, and which was seized off Havana. She is advertised to be sold to-day, and the Government may be a bidder.

The Ardamhore was built at Belfast in 1891. She is a steel vessel of the following dimensions: Length, 276 feet; beam, 38 feet; depth, 16 feet; gross tonnage, 2,082. She is fitted with triple-expansion engines. Her owners are Clark & Service. The Port Victor was built at Newcastle, England, in 1885. She is a steel vessel, 336 feet in length, 38 feet beam, 27 feet depth, and 2,793 gross tonnage. Her engines are of the triple-expansion type, and she is owned by W. Milburn & Co. The Port Chalmers is a new vessel that has been sent over by her owners, with the idea of being chartered by the Government.

POWDER PLANT DESTROYED.

CINCINNATI, June 20.—The finishing department of the King Powder Company, located at King's Mills, in Warren County, was destroyed last night in a manner leading to the belief that it was the work of enemies of the Government. The building in which was stored a quantity of smokeless powder had evidently been fired by two men near midnight, one of whom was badly burned and apparently had been dragged away from the burning building by his companion, who then ran in the direction of South Lebanon.

Smokeless powder in the condition it was in this department does not explode like ordinary powder, with a flash, but breaks into a bright light and burns for some time. The great light attracted citizens, and some of these met a stranger going toward South Lebanon. The injured man was taken into custody. He is apparently a foreigner, but is so badly injured that he can scarcely talk. The powder burned was not for the Government, and the money loss is inconsiderable, perhaps $2,000. This company has a contract to supply the Government, and this is thought to be the reason the destruction of the plant was attempted.

THE MINES IN THE HARBOR.

Rear Admiral Erben, who is in charge of the harbor defense fleet, yesterday received a letter from a man who signed himself Barry or Barney, which alleged that a party of Spaniards were tampering with the mines in the Lower Bay. According to the letter, the writer had seen the men in a small boat near the mine fields, and they appeared to have loosened a mine and done other damage. As soon as Admiral Erben read the letter he sent it to Major Henry Adams, who is in charge of the laying of the mines in the harbor. Major Adams at once visited Admiral Erben, and the two conferred for some time. Major Adams later refused to say anything about the letter. He declared that it was the work of some crank.

Commander Field said that he had heard nothing about the alleged plot to destroy the mines. He said: "I inspected the mines yesterday, and nothing was wrong then. Reports that I have received to-day do not indicate that there is any trouble."

At present the harbor is patrolled by the yachts Freelance and Aileen. The Viking, which belongs to this patrol fleet, is now at the navy yard. The Freelance patrols in the Swash Channel, the Aileen in the Narrows.

Prowlers Fired On at Coytesville.

FORT LEE, N. J., June 20.—Charles Kinlinger and William Conway, two of the guards at the powder storage houses at Coytesville, saw two men prowling about the woods near the powder houses early this morning. They watched them for a time and finally ordered them to stand. Instead of obeying the two men started to run away. The guards then fired several shots after them. The powder houses are surrounded by a guard every night, and the men are so close to each other that two of them can always converse and two others are not far away. A half dozen of the guard searched the neighborhood after the shooting but failed to find the men.

Carranza's Case Pending.

MONTREAL, June 20.—Judge Mathieu this morning gave judgment in the demurrer of the attorneys representing Lieut. Carranza and Señor Du Bosc, declaring that the ninth paragraph in the capias alleging that the Spanish officials were at the head of a Spanish spy system must be stricken out, as it was irrelevant to the present case. The Judge fixed Thursday next for hearing the arguments in the case.

SARRIEN FORMS A CABINET.

M. De Freycinet Made Minister of Foreign Affairs, with No Change of Policy.

LONDON, June 21.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"A Cabinet has been formed, with M. Ferdinand Sarrien as Premier, M. de Freycinet as Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Theophile Delcasso as Minister of Marine, M. Godofroy Cavaigmac as Minister of War, and M. Paul Delombre as Minister of Finance. The foreign policy will be unchanged.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

An area of low pressure is central over the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and covers New England and the Middle Atlantic States. A second depression is central on the Northern Rocky Mountain slope. The pressure is relatively high in the Central Valleys. The barometer has fallen over the Gulf of St. Lawrence and on the Rocky Mountain slope.

Showers are indicated on Tuesday for New England, the lower lake region, the southern portion of the East Gulf States, and occasionally on the Rocky Mountain plateau.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	60	62	66
6 A. M.	61	58	63
9 A. M.	63	65	69
12 M.	69	70	76
4 P. M.	71	73	81
6 P. M.	69	72	78
9 P. M.	64	68	74
12 P. M.	57	67	72

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows

Printing House Square	72⅝
Weather Bureau	66
Corresponding date 1897	65
Corresponding date for last 20 years	71

The maximum temperature was 73 degrees, at 4 P. M., and the minimum 58 degrees, at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 62 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 45 per cent.

WILL NOT GIVE UP HOBSON

Blanco Notifies Commodore Watson the Merrimac Prisoners Will Be Held.

SAGASTA TALKS ABOUT THEM

Says His Government Has Come to No Decision in Their Cases—Hint that Spain Would Free Them for Cash.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The following was received to-day from Commodore Watson:

"Captain General states Spanish Government refuses to exchange prisoners."

Hobson and his men are the prisoners in question.

MADRID, June 20.—Premier Sagasta, when questioned on the subject to-day, said that, "in spite of the American reports," nothing had been decided regarding the exchange of Naval Constructor Hobson and his companions, who were captured by the Spaniards after they sank the collier Merrimac in the narrow channel leading into the harbor of Santiago de Cuba.

LONDON, June 21.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says:

"Spain's refusal to exchange Lieut. Hobson and his companions of the Merrimac is easily explained and justified. Without any intention of acting as spies, they must have seen many things in or around Santiago about which the American naval and military authorities would gladly have information."

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 20.—Mr. F. W. Ramsden, the British Consul at Santiago de Cuba, who is acting for the United States in the negotiations with the Spaniards for the exchange of Lieut. Hobson and his comrades of the Merrimac expedition, has suggested to the officials at Washington that a ransom might be paid to secure the prompt release of the American prisoners.

That idea was undoubtedly expressed in the cable dispatches which passed through the colonial authorities here, but in what form it was shaped is not clear.

SECRETARY LONG HOPEFUL.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Secretary Long heard the report this afternoon from Commodore Watson of the refusal of Captain General Blanco to make an exchange for Hobson with regret, but he at once expressed his disbelief in the report that the Spaniards are treating him and his companions of the Merrimac with cruelty, and suggested that perhaps the Spanish had been led to adopt the attitude they have assumed in consequence of the importance attached by the United States to the gallant services he has rendered.

In both the Navy and War Departments there was found the opinion that since Lieut. Hobson's services are so highly appreciated here it would be advantageous to the Spanish to hold on to their prisoners in the hope of being able to use them in gaining better terms when the moment for surrender arrives.

While there is no positive obligation upon a belligerent to exchange prisoners, yet it is a universal practice in civilized warfare. The regulations of the War Department lay down specifically how the exchanges of prisoners are to take place, and Regulation 109 of General Orders for the Government of Armies in the Field says:

"The exchange of prisoners of war is an act of convenience to both belligerents. If no general cartel has been concluded, it cannot be demanded by either of them. A belligerent is not obliged to exchange prisoners of war. A cartel is voidable as soon as either party has violated it."

In the present case there has been no general cartel, that being the military term by which the exchange of prisoners is regularly and specifically carried out. Pending such a general arrangement, the belligerents almost invariably carry out the exchange in anticipation of a cartel. It is probable that a cartel will follow at no distant day, and the exchange thereafter proceed, number for number, rank for rank, wounded for wounded, these being the general conditions under the American regulations.

Many army and navy men incline to the belief expressed by Secretary Long, that the announcement that Hobson is in Morro Castle was made to deter attack, and that the men are not there at all. With Blanco's refusal to exchange them the prospect now is that the prisoners will regain their liberty when Santiago is captured.

Not much concern is manifested lest they be killed by the enemy. Should that happen and Gen. Linares and Admiral Cervera undertake to explain the killing of the men, it is believed it would go very hard with those officers. The highest officer in command, if it had been in his power to place the prisoners in security, reasonably safe from the shots of either Spanish or United States guns, would be subject to the harshest treatment in case it were shown that he could have averted harm from them.

LIEUT. HOBSON'S PROMOTION.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The entirely premature report that Hobson was to be promoted several numbers in the construction corps has been followed by the more reasonable one, that he is to be transferred from the construction corps to the line, probably to be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Commander. Steps in that direction have been taken in Congress.

Persons not familiar with the naval register will not at once appreciate the advantage accorded to Hobson by this transfer. An examination of the register will show that the officer who reached the rank of Lieutenant Commander last January began his career at Annapolis in 1865, while Hobson did not become a naval cadet until 1885. Even if he were put at the foot of the list he would have an advance of twenty years. It would take him about six years to become a Commander; twelve years more to reach the rank of Captain, ten years more to reach the rank of Commodore, and then in three years or less, he would be a Rear Admiral. As he is now about twenty-eight, his promotion would bring him up to the rank of Rear Admiral at the age of fifty-nine, and give him the chance of occupying that rank three years, which would be a remarkably long time as Rear Admirals go.

Should he be advanced to the middle of the list of Lieutenant Commanders, his chances for the highest rank would be increased by about two years.

The rapidity of his promotion may be judged by the fact that the Lieutenants who head the list were put in the grade in 1876, and have been twenty years in climbing from the bottom to the top of the long list of 250 officers.

Lieut. Hobson's own desires would be consulted if he were at liberty to communicate with the authorities. His family have consented to the proposed advance and transfer. It is just possible he would prefer to remain in the construction corps and gain distinction in that branch, but the opportunity to be obtained by transfer is too great to be easily brushed aside.

GARCIA SEES SAMPSON

Cuban Leader Taken to the Flagship from Rabi's Camp.

HIS ARMY ON THE MARCH

4,000 Men Are Hurrying to Join Our Troops at Santiago.

3,000 More Holding Spaniards in Check at Holguin—War Will Soon Be Over, He Says.

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OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 19.—Capt. Chadwick of the New York met Gen. Calixto Garcia this morning in Gen. Rabi's camp, eighteen miles west of El Morro, and brought him to the flagship this afternoon on the gunboat Vixen. The Cuban leader was accompanied by Col. Collaze, chief of staff; Col. Valiante, and Capt. Portuando, and also by Gen. Lord, Col. Malanez, Lieut. Col. Hernandez, Major Bueno, and their aids.

Most of them suffered from seasickness. Gen. Garcia humorously saying, "As bad as are the roads in Cuba, your roads, Capt. Chadwick, are worse."

On the flagship the grizzled and wounded patriot had a long consultation with Admiral Sampson regarding the operations for the investment of Santiago and the cooperation of the American and Cuban troops.

Gen. Garcia announced that 4,000 men of his army are advancing by forced marches from Banes, and are now within forty miles of Santiago. He left 3,000 men at Holguin to prevent the Spaniards there effecting a juncture with Gen. Toral at Santiago. The Spanish troops at Guantanamo under Gen. Masso, he said, are also cut off from Gen. Toral. They wildly appealed for provisions and reinforcements, but the only reply they got was that it was impossible to send either.

The March from Banes.

Speaking of the march from Banes, where he went to receive the munitions of the Florida expedition, he said:

"We had a hard, hard march over the rough roads. Engagements with the Spaniards? No; because there were no Spaniards. My 4,000 men are in good condition except for the slight fatigue of the long march. We found enough food, though the Spaniards are starving. The patriots are not suffering from the blockade. They can always get food. It is the Spaniards who pay the price. I think the war will be over in a few months. You can beat the Spaniards easily, but it is very hard to drive them out.

Then Gen. Garcia asked Admiral Sampson, who sat beside him, what had happened to the other Spanish ships, the Pelayo and the rest, and opened his eyes wide, with a muttered exclamation of surprise, when he heard that Admiral Camara was still at home.

At Holguin, Gen. Garcia said, there are 10,000 Spanish troops, but he believes the 3,000 men he left there will effectually prevent the enemy from reaching Santiago from the Holguin side.

Message to the American People.

A correspondent of The Associated Press visited Garcia in Capt. Chadwick's cabin, and the General requested him to send the following message to the American people:

"I am greatly obliged for the efforts of the American people in securing the independence of Cuba; and I shall do all I can to defeat the Spaniards quickly."

Gen. Garcia and his staff were put ashore later in the day, after the preliminary details of co-operation between the Cuban and American troops had been fully discussed.

REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.

Information Obtained from Cubans and Reconoissances—Publication Authorized by Admiral Sampson.

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OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Sunday evening, June 19, via. Kingston Jamaica, June 20, 5:30 P. M.—Rear Admiral Sampson authorizes the publication of the following information, obtained from reconnoissances and from the Cubans:

Matters are quiet in Guantanamo Bay. The Spanish are transporting artillery to the town of Guantanamo.

Yesterday a shell from the battleship Oregon destroyed a railway car and set a warehouse on fire.

A spy asserts that the Spanish gunboat Sandoval has been filled with straw and will be destroyed if there is any danger of her being captured.

The Spanish forces at Guantanamo are vainly attempting to reach Santiago, where nothing is known as to the situation at Guantanamo, as the Cubans hold the intervening territory.

Gen. Garcia's forces are within three days of Santiago. They number 4,000. About 3,000 more are near Holguin. Gen. Rabi is at Aserradero, eighteen miles west of Santiago, with 930 men, all well armed.

Guns from Warships on the Forts.

The battery at Castillo de la Zocapa, opposite Estrella, Santiago, has two Hontoria guns, four Maxim-Nordenfeldt 37-millimetre guns, one Maxim-Nordenfeldt 57-millimetre gun, and one Gatling 25-millimetre gun—all taken from the Reina Mercedes. The battery at Castillo del Morro has two Maxim-Nordenfeldt 75-millimetre guns, taken from the torpedo boat destroyer Terror, brought by Admiral Cervera. The Punta Gorda battery has two Ordonez bronze guns and one Hontoria. All the batteries have also muzzle loaders.

The mines at the entrance are on the Latimenclar system—two lines of seven each. One line was fired at the Merrimac, but without effect. The Merrimac had cleared the line when she was blown up. One torpedo in the first line was also fired at the Merrimac, without striking her. The mines contain 226 kilograms of gun cotton, and there are some Bustamonte torpedoes.

Merrimac Does Not Block the Channel.

The best information is that the hull of the Merrimac does not block the channel, but lies to the right. Vessels can pass without touching it.

During the bombardment on June 3 Capt. Harmin, second in command on the cruiser Reina Mercedes, and five men, were killed by a shell. Six were wounded.

Lieut. Hobson and his men are now believed to have been taken up to Santiago.

THE VESUVIUS AT WORK AGAIN.

Second of Three Shells Believed to Have Blown Up a Powder Magazine.

OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 16.—Last night the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius discharged three more shells.

A terrific uproar followed the second explosion, and it is thought a magazine was blown up.

Warship Seen Off Haiti.

MOLE ST. NICHOLAS, Haiti, June 20—7 P. M.—A banana sloop from St. Louis du Nord, Haiti, brings news that a warship was seen at daybreak this morning at some distance from the Mole, apparently cruising. Her flag could not be distinguished.

TO CAPTURE CAIMANERA.

Warships Will Enter Lower Bay of Guantanamo When Channel Has Been Cleared of Mines.

OFF GUANTANAMO, June 19.—When the army of invasion arrives in Cuba two regiments of troops will be landed at Guantanamo Bay, which will be held as a base until Santiago falls. The upper bay is to be occupied immediately. Lieut. Delehanty, with an expedition, is nightly at work removing mines from the river connecting the upper and lower bays. When this is clear the ships will move up the channel and take the town of Caimanera, whose forts were demolished by the Texas last Friday.

There has been no sign of Spanish troops in the neighborhood of Camp McCalla for several days. It is estimated that over 300 have been killed or wounded since the landing. Fifty-eight bodies were found yesterday. The Spaniards seem satisfied that they cannot dislodge the Americans, and have withdrawn.

Gibbs Memorial Service.

A service is to be held on Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock in Trinity Church in memory of Dr. John Blair Gibbs, Assistant Surgeon, United States Navy, who was killed in the engagement at Guantanamo Bay on June 12.

ATTEMPTED TO KILL BLANCO.

BOSTON, June 20.—The Journal to-morrow will publish the following special from Washington:

"News has just been received in Washington of the attempted assassination in Havana of Capt. Gen. Blanco, by Mariano Salva, a young member of the Volunteer Army, and of a condition of affairs in the Cuban capital almost bordering on revolution, as a consequence.

"The volunteers parade the streets unofficered crying 'Viva Weyler, down with Blanco.' The people, particularly the Autonomists, are leaving as rapidly as possible, and Gen. Blanco, wounded as he is, holds daily conferences with the commanders of the volunteers, who are apparently powerless to bring about a more peaceful state of affairs.

"The attempted killing of the Spanish General was made as he was leaving the palace, about to accompany some of the officers of his staff to inspect the earthworks on the outskirts of the city. The young Cuban who sent a rifle bullet into Gen. Blanco's left leg is a member of the volunteer guard on duty around the palace. His younger brother was also a volunteer, and was recently executed on a charge of conspiracy with the enemies of Spain against the established Government, his sentence being approved by Blanco."

AUSTRIA AND THE BALKANS.

She May Take Military Measures to Deal with the Disorders on Her Frontier.

LONDON, June 21.—The Vienna correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says: "Austria is likely to take military measures to deal with the Albanian and Servian disorders near the Austrian frontier.

"Count Welsersheim, Austrian Minister of National Defense, has been summoned to Vienna from Hungary to discuss the question with the Government."

HEUREAUX'S ENEMIES AT WORK.

Another Conspiracy on Foot in the Dominican Republic.

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MOLE ST. NICHOLAS, Haiti, June 20—7 P. M.—All is quiet according to the latest advices from Puerto Plata in the Dominican Republic. Nevertheless, it is known that another revolutionary corspiracy is on foot.

At this moment the Olivia, a small sloop, is passing along the northern coast of Haiti picking up Dominicans, for the purpose, it is understood, of a new descent upon Monte Cristi or Puerto Plata, with a view to the overthrow of President Heureaux. She called here yesterday.

Revolutionary emissaries are at work in the southern part of the Dominican Republic to enlist prominent men in the movement. It is impossible to judge how much success these schemes are likely to have, if, indeed, the remarkable publicity given them does not nip them in the bud.

PRESIDENT GATES RESIGNS.

A Letter Sent to the Trustees of Amherst from England.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 20.—President Gates of Amherst College has sent a letter to the Trustees from Cambridge, England, under date of June 8, resigning the Presidency of the institution.

He is now on a year's leave of absence, and the resignation is to take effect on the expiration of this leave. The resignation was received by the Rev. Dr. C. M. Lamson of Hartford, who will present it to the Board of Trustees at their next meeting.

Gift of $50,000 to Smith College.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., June 20.—Gifts to the amount of $50,000 are announced to the credit of Smith College, to be used for the erection of an academic hall. The name of the donor is not given, and the only condition relative to the disposal of the money is that the proposed building shall bear the name "Seelye" in honor of the President of the college.

AUGUSTIN SHUT UP IN MANILA

He Notifies Madrid that He Cannot Communicate Again.

WANTS A JOINT OCCUPATION

City Seems Certain to Fall Before Our Transports Arrive.

Spain Supposes the European Powers Would Not Permit the Rebels to Enter the Town.

LONDON, June 21.—The Daily Mail's correspondent at Madrid says:

"Captain General Augustin telegraphs that he has gone into the walled city and will be unable to communicate further with the Government."

The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"All the papers say the Government is satisfied with the prospect of Captain General Augustin being able to concert with the commanders of the European war vessels for a joint occupation of Manila. As the city cannot hold out until the arrival of the American troops, this would forestall the entrance into the town of the Tagal rebels, which Spain supposes the European powers would not be disposed to permit."

The Hongkong correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"United States Consul Wildman has received no intimation from his Government with regard to the future of the Philippines. Gen. Aguinaldo desires that the islands become an American colony. He declares that if he cannot be connected with the United States he will insist that a republic be formed.

"If any other country than the United States wishes to secure control of the Philippines, that country will have to fight for it. The insurgents under Aguinaldo now have 10,500 rifles and 8 field pieces."

The Hongkong correspondent of The Times, telegraphing Monday, says:

"The impression is gaining ground here that, encouraged by their successes, the insurgents in the Philippines will become intolerant of American control. Aguinaldo's force, however, is faithfully keeping its pledges to Admiral Dewey, the Filipino policy, which I am credibly informed is favorably received in Washington, being independent in all internal affairs under American protection, until the country is powerful enough, like Japan, to shape its own destinies.

"The Filipinos are apprehensive lest German intrigues may interfer with the control of the islands.

"Should Capt. Gen. Augustin resist, Admiral Dewey is expected to bombard Manila a week from now."

HARD FIGHTING ABOUT MANILA.

Gen. Nonet Killed and Many Spaniards Captured—The Native Troops Revolt.

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HONGKONG, June 20.—According to advices from Manila, dated June 17, it was reported there then that Gen. Nonet, coming southward with 3,000 mixed troops from Balacan, thirty miles north of Manila, found the railway line blocked, and was taken by ambush by the insurgents. Fierce fighting ensued, and was carried on for three days, during which Gen. Monet was killed. The native troops joined the insurgents, and of the Spaniards who were left about 500 surrendered.

A battalion at Pampanga of native militia, supposed to be particularly loyal, began shooting its officers and killed five when the insurgents attacked Marabon. The Spanish succeeded in disarming and imprisoning a portion of them, but they escaped when the insurgents captured Marabon.

At Zapote also a whole regiment revolted at a critical moment. The authorities still use mixed forces, with the result that insurgent riflemen are frequently found to have passed the sentries and to be creeping along under cover and firing upon the Spaniards from behind.

The correspondent of The Associated Press pays a daily visit to the outposts at Tondo, Santa Tesa, Santa Ana, and Malate; but there is no perceptible movement, though there is constant firing, which is for the most part ineffective. Nothing is visible among the trees. The insurgents, who fire sparingly, draw abundant Spanish volleys, especially at night. The Spaniards incessantly squander tons of ammunition into the shadows of the thicket, apparently in the hope of quickly exhausting their stock and being in a position to surrender honorably after a hopeless fight.

In the meantime the Spanish commanders have been ordered to burn the villagers' huts outside the town so as to deprive the enemy of shelter, and hundreds of peaceful natives are homeless.

There was a great feast at Cavité on June 12, when a declaration of independence was formally made by Aguinaldo. He had invited the American officers to be present, but none accepted. Aguinaldo is reported to have advocated autonomy under American protection, similar to the British protectorates.

The insurgents, it is believed, out of deference to Admiral Dewey, have resolved never to bombard. For several days there have been tremendous rain storms.

OUR TROOPS DUE AT MANILA.

Belief in Washington that Dewey Will Wait for Others Before He Accepts a Surrender.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—It is believed here that the Charleston and the three transports carrying nearly 3,000 troops,

which the Charleston convoyed, must have arrived at Manila by this time.

This, however, may not be known positively for two or three days, owing to the distance from Manila to Hongkong, the nearest cable point. It is questioned here whether with this force to back him, Dewey will feel justified in assaulting Manila or even in accepting its surrender. Either course would involve heavy responsibilities for the Admiral, and it is extremely desirable that no pretext be afforded jealous European powers for intervention at Manila under guise of protecting the interests of their subjects.

Therefore it may be that the Admiral will wait for another ten days until the second installment of troops reaches Cavité. In this case he probably will land the troops that arrive in the town of Cavité, which is now completely under the control of himself and the insurgents, and employ the time in accustoming them to Manila methods and climate.

REBELS RENOUNCE SPAIN.

Philippine Insurgents Declare Independence—An American Protectorate Favored.

CHICAGO, June 20.—A special cable today to The Record from John T. McCutcheon, a staff correspondent with Dewey's fleet, reads as follows:

HONG KONG, June 20.—Gen. Filipine officially proclaimed a provisional government in Old Cavite June 12. There were great ceremonies and a declaration of independence was read renouncing Spanish authority. Gen. Aguinaldo was elected President and Daniel Perindo Vice President. The insurgent Government will not oppose an American protectorate or occupation.

The rebels have captured the Spanish Governor and the garrison of 300 men at Bulucan. The Governor and garrison at Pampanga are surrounded and the Governor and garrison of 450 men have been captured at Batangas. June 9 the family of Governor-General Augustin fled to the interior for safety.

The Spaniards in Manila are reported as having shot thirty cabineros for attempting to desert to the rebels. Aguinaldo sent an ultimatum to the Governor that if more were executed he would retaliate on Spanish prisoners.

The Baltimore sailed to-day to meet the Charleston and the troopships.

The French warship Pascal arrived June 15. The German warship Kaiser is expected daily.

HONGKONG, June 20.—The United States transport Zafiro, which has just arrived here and anchored in Chinese waters, brought news from Manila under date of June 17, from which it appears that the insurgents now hold 4,000 Spaniards and 1,000 native prisoners, with their arms.

The insurgents also captured on June 14 the town of Dalanga, the place next in importance to Manila in the bay. Frequent fires have occurred at Manila and at Malate.

Thirty cabineros who attempted to desert from the Spanish forces on June 15 were arrested and shot.

Gen. Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, has informed United States Consul Williams of the formation of a provisional Government, merely for cohesive purposes, and has notified him of the desire of the insurgents that the Philippine Islands become an American colony.

The Spaniards have sunk the cruiser Cebu so as to obstruct the passage of the Pasig River.

The Americans at Manila say apparently friendly relations exist between the French and German squadrons.

The British second class cruiser Bonaventure proceeded from Hongkong for Manila yesterday and another British war ship is to follow her.

The British steamer Esmeralda left here yesterday for Manila in order to bring away refugees and the British steamer Yuen-Sang will leave here to-day for the same purpose.

MAY ASK FOREIGNERS TO LAND.

Belief in Madrid that Augustin Will Ask Them to Occupy Manila.

MADRID, June 20.—The belief is expressed in Government circles that Capt. Gen. Augustin will ask the foreign warships to land detachments to occupy Manila, on the ground that he is no longer able to resist the insurgents.

GERMAN DESIGNS AT MANILA.

A Madrid Journal Thinks a Semi-Independent Republic Is an Absurdity.

LONDON, June 21.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times says: "The idea that Germany will interfere to prevent the storming of Manila is now abandoned, but speculation is active as to her political designs. El Epoca suggests that Germany may negotiate with the Philippines Republic and lease a portion of the Province of Cagayan, including the Port of Aparri, in the Island of Luzon.

"It forgets, however, that this would require the sanction of the United States as the suzerain. In the opinion of tolerably informed people the idea of creating a semi-independent Philippine Republic is an absurdity.

"The archipelago consists of scores of islands. The inhabitants differ widely in race, language, religion, customs, and every other respect. There are no fewer than thirty-one languages, representing as many nationalities. The only bond of union is foreign domination, and if this were destroyed any artificial political conglomeration would immediately resolve itself into its constituent elements.

"Admiral Dewey had probably not the faintest notion of the terribly complicated problems, political and administrative, which he was raising by a bombardment of the Spanish fleet."

AN EIGHTH ARMY CORPS.

Gen. Otis to Have Direct Command of the Troops in the Philippines Under Gen. Merritt.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—An additional army corps to be known as the Eighth is to be created. It will be composed of the troops assigned to the Philippine Islands, and will be in command of Major Gen. Wesley Merritt.

The creation of the new corps is by direction of the President, and authority is conferred upon Gen. Merritt to transfer the command of the corps to the next officer in rank at such time as he may deem it expedient to do so, as a matter of military administration, in order that he may be left free to devote his attention to important matters of government connected with the Philippine Islands. There is reason to believe that the creation of the new corps is the following out of an idea suggested by Gen. Merritt himself. Upon his arrival at the Philippine Islands Gen. Merritt will transfer the active command of the Eighth Corps to Major Gen. E. S. Otis, now his second in command.

As Military Governor of the Philippines Gen. Merritt will have so many duties of an administrative character to perform that it would be impracticable for him to retain the active command of the troops on the Islands. He will be, of course, the supreme military authority in the Philippines, but the direct command of the United States forces there will devolve upon Gen. Otis.

Promotions of the following regular army officers will shortly be announced, the officers in each case receiving commissions in the volunteer service, and being assigned to the staff of Gen. Merritt: Major James H. Barry, to be Lieutenant Colonel and Assistant Adjutant General; Major E. H. Crowder to be Lieutenant Colonel and Judge Advocate; First Lieut. Charles L. Potter, Corps of Engineers, to be Lieutenant Colonel and Chief Engineer; Capt. Charles W. Whipple, Ordnance Department, to be Lieutenant Colonel and Inspector General.

TRIED TO POISON AGUINALDO.

LONDON, June 21.—The Hongkong correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"According to the report of the United States transport Zafiro, which has just arrived here from Manila, a dastardly attempt was made last week to poison Gen. Aguinaldo. He was taken suddenly and violently ill after partaking of a meal, and the symptoms were such as clearly indicated that poison had been mixed with his food. Gen. Aguinaldo was ill for two days."

GEN. MERRITT'S DEPARTURE.

He May Go with the Third Expedition and Stop at Hongkong on the Way.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 20.—The third expedition to Manila will sail next Thursday or Friday at the latest. This announcement was made at Gen. Merritt's headquarters to-day. The officers who are supervising the preparations on board the vessels appear to differ with the steamship companies concerning the time needed to complete the alterations, and have reported to Gen. Merritt that the transports ought to be ready to receive the soldiers by Thursday. Supplies and coal are now being placed on board the transports.

As yet Gen. Merritt has not made public the time of his own departure, but it is known among his officers that he is exceedingly anxious to get away on the next expedition, and will do so unless the authorities at Washington interfere with his present plans.

The troops that are to form the third expedition, under command of Brig. Gen. MacArthur, are ready to start on short notice and hope that they will be aboard by next Thursday. The final assignment of the organizations to the transports, as made by Major Gen. Otis to-day, is as follows:

Steamer Valencia—North Dakota battalions.

Ohio—First Wyoming Battalion, headquarters band, Companies D and H of the Eighteenth Infantry, recruits for the First Battalion of the Tenth, and Batteries G and L of the Third Artillery.

Indiana—Headquarters band, Companies B, C, G, and L of the Twenty-third Infantry, recruits for the First Battalion of the Twenty-third, the Signal Corps, and the remainder of Company A, Engineer Corps.

City of Para—Thirteenth Regiment, Minnesota Volunteers, with exception of recruits to arrive.

Morgan City—Idaho battalion and recruits to arrive for Nebraska and Oregon regiments.

The report has been frequently circulated around army headquarters that Gen. Merritt will divert the course of the vessels in which he will journey to the Philippines so as to touch at Hongkong before landing at Manila. It is said Gen. Merritt will make this move in order to place himself in communication with the authorities at Washington before he commences operations in the Philippines.

ASTOR BATTERY ON THE COAST.

Fifty-first Iowa Regiment Also Arrives at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 20.—The Astor Light Battery, numbering 101 men, including three officers, arrived in San Francisco to-day. The men composing the battery are by far the most handsome-appearing soldiers that have arrived in this city. They are thoroughly equipped, their outfit being the regulation United States artillery equipment. They carry with them six Hotchkiss rapid-fire cannon, throwing twelve-pound shells. The battery arrived on this side of the bay early, and the ladies of the Red Cross Society served breakfast to the men, besides adorning them with California flowers. The streets were crowded with spectators, and the soldiers were given a great reception. The battery marched to the Presidio, and will make that place its home until the men are ordered elsewhere.

Shortly after the Astor Battery passed through the city on its way to the Presidio 151 men of the Fifty-first Iowa Regiment, who arrived here to-day, took up their march to Camp Merritt. The Iowans are not equipped in any particular, but are a hardy-looking set of men. The Red Cross Society entertained them at the ferry station, and they were heartily cheered by the crowds on the streets. They will be thoroughly equipped at Camp Merritt.

Pension for Capt. Gridley's Widow.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Representative Davenport of Pennsylvania has introduced a bill granting a pension of $100 per month to Harriet V. Gridley, widow of the late Capt. Charles V. Gridley, who commanded the flagship Olympia in the battle of Manila.

PHILIPPINE MISSIONARY WORK.

A Committee Reports Favorably to the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.

The Committee on China and the Executive Council of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, to which was referred the expediency of opening missionary work in the Philippine Islands, reported yesterday as follows:

We feel that the political and military relations into which the United States has been so strangely forced with reference to the Philippine Islands, and also to Cuba and to Puerto Rico, involve certain moral and religious responsibilities—responsibilities which are, perhaps, quite independent of the precise character of the political relationship which may hereafter be formed with them, and that the Christian people of America should immediately and prayerfully consider the duty of entering the door which God in His providence is thus opening.

This appears to be, so far as we can judge, the feeling of the Presbyterian Church. It is significant that already letters have come to the board from persons in five different States, urging the importance of taking up this work, and making offers of co-operation in men and money, one pastor having actually raised and paid over to the Treasurer of the board $1,000 toward the support of the first missionary, while the General Assembly itself gave strong approval to a paragraph in the report of its standing Committee on Foreign Missions, to the effect that: "We cannot ignore the fact that God has given into the hands of American Christians the Philippine Islands, opened a wide door to their populations, and has by the very guns of our battleships summoned us to go up and possess the land."

However, it is only fair to presume that this sentiment is not peculiar to Presbyterians. Indeed, there are rumors that the Foreign Mission Boards of other churches are disposed to consider the question of their relation to these opening fields. We feel that it would be quite unfortunate if several boards should enter any one of these fields at the same time, thus unnecessarily duplicating expenses and perhaps introducing elements of rivalry. We have heard much in recent years of the principles of comity, and we are earnestly striving to promote that comity in lands which are already jointly occupied. We believe that the new situation thus providentially forced upon us affords an excellent opportunity not only for beginning this work, but for beginning it right from the view point of Christian fellowship and the economical use of men and money.

To this end we recommend that the Executive Council be directed to hold an early conference with the representatives of the American Board, the Baptist Mission Union, the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church in America, with a view to a frank and mutual understanding as to the responsibilities of American Christians to the people of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippine Islands, and an agreement as to the most effective distribution of the work among the several boards, if it shall be found expedient and practicable to undertake it.

The report was submitted to the Board of Foreign Missions during their regular monthly meeting at 156 Fifth Avenue yesterday by W. R. Richards, Chairman of the Committee on China and also of the Executive Council Committee. The report was accepted by the board.

TO SELL PRIZE SHIPS MONDAY.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The announcement of the sale at auction at Key West next Monday, June 27, of a number of the prize ships captured by our vessels in West Indian waters, will be encouraging news to the officers and men of the captor craft and to their families. This sale will turn into cash pretty much all of the prize material now in the hands of the authorities, and as the prizes being taken at present are few and far between, its results added to the returns from previous sales, will enable the prospective sharers in the prize money to begin to estimate what they are going to get out of the war.

Twenty-three vessels, all told, will be disposed of by United States Marshal Horr at Key West on the day named. Of these, the two largest are the Argonauta, of 600 tons, and the bark Carlos F. Roses, of 525 tons. Next come the brig Frasquita, of 325 tons; the barkentine Lorenzo, of 281 tons, the steamer Ambrosio Bolivar, of 106 tons, and the schoobers Mascota and Pinero, each of slightly more than 100 tons.

The remaining sixteen ships are small schooners and fishing smacks of less than 100 tons burden. At the same time the cargoes of these vessels will be sold.

SAILING OF THE FLEET.

Hospital Ship Olivette, Bearing the Correspondents, the Last to Go—Bad Conditions at Tampa.

TAMPA, Fla., June 16.—The hospital ship Olivette, with the newspaper correspondents on board, has at last started for Cuba. The boat left the harbor at Port Tampa yesterday morning just at daylight. There are rumors here that Gen. Shafter's expedition is to be divided, and that only some of the fastest vessels will go to Santiago, but no one really knows. It is reported that the plan is to keep the war correspondents on the Olivette isolated as much as possible from the army itself, but she was expected to catch up with the fleet before reaching Dry Tortugas.

The Olivette ought to have been painted in the regulation Government hospital colors, white, with a green band, but there was not time to do the work before starting. She carried a full supply of paint, however, and will be painted as soon as possible, though she may be fired on in the meantime. As the Olivette carried the Red Cross flag, the newspaper men on her were all required to give up their arms temporarily. With one or two exceptions they could not get their horses on board, but they hope to have them sent on the next expedition, when the cavalry horses go.

Just before the last of the fleet sailed out of Tampa Bay into the Gulf, a party of about fifteen wives and daughters of officers on board the transports went out on the Margaret, which visited the vessels to deliver mail, water, and a few supplies, and to take out to their boats about fifty officers and men who could not get on before. She left Port Tampa about 9 o'clock Tuesday morning, after all the transports had gone down the bay to the Quarantine Station, about twenty miles from the city. Gen. Shafter's flagship, the Seguranca, was the last to go. All of the foreign attachés are on board of her, besides the First Infantry and Gen. Shafter's staff and a few magazine writers.

Thirsty Troops Relieved by Ladies.

The Margaret visited all of the ships, and received many last messages, and the ladies handed through the portholes ice water to the soldiers crowded in the holds like sardines packed in cans. While they were anchored and with no breeze the heat must have been intense. Many of the men were asleep under the boats on the upper deck, and others had rigged up little tents. They were all in good spirits, and as the signal was given, "Fleet, attention," every boat's crew cheered.

The transports weighed anchor and rapidly got into line, and in single file, averaging about 500 yards apart, steamed out and around the lighthouse, which stands at the entrance to Tampa Bay, and then turned, making a magnificent half circle, as they swept into the Gulf. It was a grand sight, this army going out to war on a beautiful calm evening, with flags flying, bands playing, men cheering, and the boats whistling salutes in answer to the Margaret's as we steamed slowly past them.

The wives of the officers were as brave as their husbands, for they cheered them with smiles on their lips, though their eyes were full of tears. Not one woman gave way, though two of them had three members each of their family on board. Gen. Shafter came to the rail to say good-bye, and seemed to be very glad that he was really on the way at last.

Things are still very much confused here, and the volunteers are very ignorant. Gen. Miles has done all he could personally to remedy the evils, but is powerless to do anything but vainly protest against the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments and the mismanagement in Washington. A great deal of the trouble is caused by the ignorance and indifference of some of the officers in volunteer regiments, who do not know how to make a requisition for things that they need. The cooking, too, is so bad in the volunteer regiments that whole meals have to be thrown away sometimes completely ruined in the cooking.

Taught a Soldier to Make Biscuits.

An elderly woman who was visiting the camp of the Second Georgia stood by and watched the company cook make biscuits, and was unable to keep from laughing at his efforts. The cook, who had been a dry goods clerk before enlisting, said to her: "For God's sake, ma'am, don't laugh at me, but show me how to make these biscuits." She turned up her sleeves and made them for him, and when she got through he was so pleased that he wanted her to give him the recipe for pound cake.

While most of the men here are remarkably good natured there is a disposition to blame President McKinley and the Republican Party for existing conditions. More complaints come from the Northern troops than from the Southern, though the former were much better equipped.

While here Gen. Miles went down to Port Tampa once or twice incognito. He went everywhere and personally examined every transport, even going into the holds of the vessels. He wore an old greasy pair of pantaloons, no coat, a blue cotton handkerchief around his throat, and a straw hat, and even his aides did not recognize him as he passed them in the crowd.

C. C. S.

EX-QUEEN NATALIE'S KINDNESS.

Organizing an Expedition to Nurse Americans and Spaniards.

LONDON, June 20.—A dispatch from Belgrade, Servia, says ex-Queen Natalie is organizing an expedition to the seat of the war between Spain and the United States in order to nurse both Americans and Spaniards.

MANY FAMILIES IN NEED.

The New York Soldiers and Sailors' Family Protective Association is fairly overrun with applications for aid. About forty applications are received daily, and receive prompt attention. The association is greatly aided by the Women's Protective Association and the New England Women's Association, which are co-operating with it. Up to the present more than 350 cases have been found worthy and have been aided. Below is a list of contributors to the fund being raised by the association:

F. H. Clark, $10; W. H. Robertson & Co., $10; Mackenzie Schiff, $5; Franklin Edson, Jr., $10; Karl Freitag & Co., $10; Charles D. Orth, $10; John F. Duffy, $20; George Clark, $10; Edward Smith, $250; James Wilkinson, $5; Aimone Manufacturing Company, $25; Crawford Woolen Company, $10; Fritz Hill, $10; Thomas M. Mulry, $25; Joseph H. Fink & Co., $25; the Hon. Morgan J. O'Brien, $50; S. Frey, $5; Abe Stein Company, $50; W. J. Kingsland, $25; L. Vogelstein, $5; Louis Krower, $10; Rothstein Brothers & Ryttenberg, $10; W. G. Newman, $5; A. C. Gurnee, $100; Capt. Williams P. Paris, $5; Frank Wetzlar, $10; Raritan Woolen Mills, $100; Fischer & Ewald, $10; W. H. Higbee, $30; Jacob W. Mack, $50; Topping Brothers, $25; "St. Lawrence," $10; John B. Kerr, $25; Sutro, Scholle & Co., $25; G. Sidenberg & Co., $25; Mabel A. Lewis, $5; M. W. Platzek, $100; Antonio Gonzalez & Co., $10; A. B., $25; the Rev. Joseph F. Mooney, $25.

Festival to Aid the Sailors.

A most attractive entertainment was given yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Jacob Hess, 68 West Sixty-eighth Street, under the auspices of the United States Daughters of 1812. The proceeds, about $250, are to be devoted to furnishing necessities and comforts to sailors at the front. The affair was a rose festival. Each one who attended was presented with a rose upon entering the room, and a fine musical programme was followed by refreshments. A number of naval cadets in uniform acted as ushers. Capt. B. S. Osbon of the Naval Veterans' Association, who brought up a quantity of miniature deck swabs made of Manila hemp, which were sold for the cause, made a speech. The artists who gave their services yesterday included Minna Molke Kellogg and Mrs. Glendy S. Graham, sopranos; Mrs. Ella Jocelyn Horne, contralto; Ross W. David, tenor; Karl Feininger, violinist; Frank Dossert, pianist, and Harold Elgas, boy soprano.

SEVENTH APPEALS IN VAIN

None of the Old Regiments in the National Guard to Have a Chance to Volunteer.

NEW MEN FOR A SECOND CALL

Three Regiments of Infantry and Three Batteries of Artillery to be Furnished—Col. Appleton Goes to Albany.

ALBANY, June 20.—Col. Daniel Appleton, Lieut. Col. William H. Kipp, and Capt. Charles E. Lydecker of the Seventh Regiment were in this city to-day and spent some time in conference with Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast.

The representatives of the Seventh again urged that their regiment have an opportunity to volunteer as one of the regiments of infantry which this State is to furnish as part of its quota under the second call. Gen. Tillinghast maintained a reserve when questioned as to the nature of his reply to the officers of the Seventh.

It is known, however, that none of the organizations of the old National Guard—the Seventh, Seventy-fourth, and Twenty-third Regiments, or ten separate companies will have an opportunity to volunteer for United States service under the second call.

This was the gist of a statement made by Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast to-day when he announced that he had received from Washington the detail of the call for New York State's second quota, which is three regiments of infantry and three batteries of artillery.

The call merely asked the Governor to furnish those regiments and batteries from volunteers. The first call asked the Governor to furnish his quota from the National Guard, which was done.

But when the Governor organized the new National Guard he informed those that were enlisting in the organizations that they would have the first opportunity to volunteer if a second call came. Inasmuch as that order had been issued, and that the new guard numbers 12,000 men, Gov. Black and Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast decided to-day that none of the organizations of the old National Guard would be needed to go to the front under the second call.

This decision was reached because the Governor and Adjutant General believed that a capable guard of sufficient strength for all emergencies should be kept at home. Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast stated that the three regiments of infantry and three batteries of artillery that were called for would require 4,272 men.

Adding that number to the number that are needed to recruit the twelve New York regiments in the field to their maximum strength, New York State's quota under the second call will be considerably more than 8,000 men.

Gen. Tillinghast has made no plans for the mobilization of the troops under this call, and will not do so until he has conferred with Major S. R. Jocelyn, Nineteenth United States Infantry, who will act as mustering-in officer for the State troops, and who is expected here this week.

Gen. Tillinghast said to-night that despite supposedly accurate reports from Brooklyn, the State militia authorities had never considered the advisability of rescinding the order disbanding the Thirteenth Regiment.

COL. APPLETON SILENT.

Declines to Talk of His Mission to Albany—Regimental Sentiment.

Whatever representations were made to Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast in Albany yesterday by Col. Daniel Appleton, Lieut. Col. William H. Kipp, and Capt. Charles E. Lydecker of the Seventh Regiment regarding the disposition of the regiment during the present war are left entirely to the Governor's representative to make public.

The three officers of the regiment named returned from Albany last night, arriving at the armory at 10:30 o'clock. It was stated that the representatives had gone to the Capitol to again urge that an opportunity be afforded their regiment to volunteer as one of the regiments of infantry which this State is to furnish as part of its quota under the President's second call for volunteers. Whatever the mission of the officers was, its outcome was not regarded with any unusual degree of interest by the officers and men of the regiment, judging from the attendance at the armory last night.

Although it was known that Col. Appleton and his party would return in the evening, the big armory was practically deserted throughout the evening. The Colonel upon his arrival at the armory, went at once to the board room, where a meeting of the Board of Officers was held. There were only about a dozen officers present. Col. Appleton refused to see reporters personally, sending out word by a messenger that there was nothing of any importance to be said concerning his conference with the Adjutant General.

Capt. Lydecker, when shown a copy of the bulletin announcing the Governor's decision not to allow any regiments to respond to the second call for troops who had not volunteered under the first call, stated that neither he, Col. Appleton, nor Col. Kipp had heard of the decision before. A copy of the bulletin was sent in to Col. Appleton with a series of written questions asking what recommendations had been made to Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast, and, finally, what percentage of men the regiment was expected to lose through enlistment in other regiments, in view of the certainty of the Seventh remaining at home. Col. Appleton sent out word by Capt. Fiske that he had received no official communication of the Governor's decision, and pending its receipt would not discuss the matter.

The few members of the regiment loitering about the armory were divided in their opinions. The majority repeated their determination to stand by the organization, come what might. One of these mentioned a private in the regiment, now a First Lieutenant in the One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment, who had stated that if the Seventh were called out, he would resign his position and go out as a private in his old company.

There were many who thought that a large number would leave the regiment if they could secure commissions as officers in other regiments, and there were still others who predicted that the Seventh Regiment, now that its last chance of getting to the front during the present war is seemingly lost, will lose 25 per cent. of its strength, this percentage, consisting of the men who are unmarried and who have no sacrifices to make in going to the front. These men, it was said, have been held back thus far with great difficulty, and it was through their influence that the officers of the regiment have repeatedly asked that it be called out.

The general sentiment as expressed by the men is that the officers of the regiment are to blame for its present predicament. They say the Colonel either misunderstood the first call or did not properly place it before the men.

Threats to quit the regiment were not wanting. One of the non-commissioned officers said: "The men of the Seventh have been placed in a false light by their loyalty to their officers, and now that all hope of redemption is about gone, I doubt if they will longer restrain themselves."

St. Francis Xavier Graduates.

There were flowers in abundance in Carnegie Hall last evening, and a large number of people assembled to see forty-three students of the College of St. Francis Xavier receive their diplomas and prizes from the hands of Archbishop Corrigan. Of these students seven were awarded the honorary degree of Master of Arts, eleven had the degree of Master of Arts in course conferred upon them, and twenty-five received the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

The gold medal presented by the St. Francis Xavier Sodality for evidences of religion was given to Edward C. Phillips, with Frederick J. Heintz next in order of merit. A prizes for proficiency in mental philosophy, presented by the Rev. Edward T. Newey, was awarded to E. C. Phillips.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., June 20.—Fire has practically destroyed the Grant Opera House Building in this city, causing a loss approximating $200,000; insurance, $127,000.

CORRY, Penn., June 20.—At Youngsville, Penn., this morning fire caused the following losses: Youngsville Manufacturing Company, $70,000; insurance, $20,000; J. A. Sagerdoll, $1,500; insurance, $400; Agrelin's Mill, $1,000; no insurance.

NEW YORK TROOPS PAID.

Bad Uniforms and Shoes for a Mississippi Regiment—Capt. Fremont's Detail.

CHICKAMAUGA, Ga., June 20.—The Twelfth New York was paid off by Gen. Healy for the State to-day, and there has been great rejoicing and frequent cheering throughout the Twelfth all the afternoon. The Eighth New York will be paid to-morrow. The men, too, are jubilant, though they will have very little coming to them, as the officers have been advancing them money right and left until their pockets have been almost depleted. This is true of all the New York regiments, the officers having in many instances actually denied themselves to assist their men. The Eighth had a most creditable regimental drill to-day. The way this regiment is coming to the front in drill is remarkable. The constant drilling in the woods has brought the men to a state of perfection which will put them among the most efficient when the time of actual field service arrives.

The Ninth New York has been holding regimental drills also the last few days, and to-day Gen. Compton, the division commander, spoke very complimentary of the Ninth to the Rev. Dr. Nichols, the Ninth's Chaplain. Major Thomas F. Lonigan of the Ninth New York has tendered his resignation. Company C and Company L of the Ninth New York, with Capt. Coan in command, have been detailed for outpost duty in the southwestern limits of the park for three days. Companies A and E of the First Vermont, Capt. Clark in command, have been detailed for outpost duty in the northwestern limits of the park for three days.

The First Mississippi, First and Second Arkansas, Second Kentucky, and Fifth Missouri to-day received their new guns, which places them (excepting the First Mississippi) on a good footing. The First Mississippi has received some darker blue uniforms than the regulation requires, and these are made of exceedingly shoddy material, for which some contractor should be held responsible. Another contractor is also at fault in the shoes furnished this regiment. Two days' wear in over a dozen instances have taken off soles, and instances of cracked and split uppers are everywhere apparent.

A regular army officer who does not care to be quoted said: "'Tis the days of '61 over again, with gouging contractors."

Col. Gather of the Second Kentucky is much improved, and sat up for awhile to-day. The State of Kentucky has treated its troops rather badly. The officers cannot collect from the State even the money they have paid out of their own pockets for State business—not even for telegrams to call their men together.

The First Missouri received 161 recruits to-day.

Charles B. Overton of Company B, First Missouri, who died yesterday of meningitis, was buried to-day in the National Cemetery.

Major W. D. Jenkins has reported to Gen. Compton of the Second Division as Chief Engineer of the division. Gen. Compton is very much pleased that Capt. F. P. Fremont of the Third Infantry, regular army, was assigned to his division as Adjutant General. Capt. Fremont is a son of Gen. John C. Fremont, and entered the army as Second Lieutenant in 1879. He was promoted to First Lieutenant in 1887 and Captain last month. There is no harder worker to be found anywhere, and everything about his office goes like clockwork. Capt. Fremont is a great favorite wtih all his clerks, and every brigade and regimental commander speaks very highly of his efficiency and courtesy. It is understood that Captain will be indorsed for Major of volunteers very shortly.

Private Patton's Mind Deranged.

CHICKAMAUGA, June 20.—Henry N. Patton is the name of a private of the Thirty-first Michigan regiment who is now wandering about Camp Thomas suffering from mental aberration. Yesterday Col. Gardiner sent notice to all regiments on the field in which he requested the commanding officers to look after the man should he be found wandering about the camp. Patton is thirty-two years of age, and has been out of his camp almost two days. He was in the hospital at the time of his mysterious disappearance.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—T. Estrada Palma, Central Valley.

CAMBRIDGE—Morton Otis, Washington.

FIFTH AVENUE—W. W. Finley, General Manager Southern Railway, Washington.

GILSEY—Thomas Burnside, Paris, France.

HOFFMAN—Prof. Benjamin I. Wheeler, Ithaca; Robert M. Harper, Vice Consul General in Paris; William Wallace, Albany.

HOLLAND—Eugene Tompkins, Boston; Marvin King, Prcvidence.

MANHATTAN—Walter S. Brewster, Chicago; Horace B. Clapp, Boston.

MURRAY HILL—Arthur S. Conklin, United States Army; O. H. Brigham, Hartford.

NETHERLAND—Prince A. Poniatowsky, San Francisco.

PARK AVENUE.—Dr. A. Bellmont, Boston; Edwin A. Tracy, Norwich, Conn.

WALDORF—T. W. Whitney, Paris; Dr. Stevens, Liverpool; R. O. Lippincott, Philadelphia.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Biermeister Bros. & Co., Troy, N. Y.; F. Biermeister, Jr., collars and cuffs; 810 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. W. McLean, laces, embroideries, and lace curtains; 115 Worth Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Cohen, Lee & Co., Charleston, S. C.; J. W. Cohen, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Cook, J. S., Cedar Rapids, Ia.; E. S. Wood, notions and furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; St. Cloud Hotel.

Eisinger, Kraemer & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. Eisinger, notions, furnishing goods, and dress goods; 115 Worth Street; Belvedere House.

Evans Bros., Troy, N. Y.; J. Evans, furnishing goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Fraley, Jacob, & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; J. Fraley, notions and furnishing goods; Stuart House.

Flesh, Prugh & Co., Piqua, Ohio; O. H. Flesh, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Frankia, Charles, & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; C. Frankia, notions and furnishing goods; 57 White Street.

Glenn, Hugh & Co., Utica, N. Y.; A. S. Hunter, dress goods, silks, and velvets; 57 White Street.

Goldman Brothers, St. Louis, Mo.; M. Goldman, carpets; Broadway Central Hotel.

Hanfe, A., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. Hanfe, millinery; Belvedere House.

Howell, T. V., & Son., Hamilton, Ohio; D. L. Howell, cloaks and furnishing goods; 328 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Hubbard, Smith & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. E. Smith, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Hunter, Glenn & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; A. S. Henderson, domestics; 55 White Street; Hotel Normandie.

Hunter, Glenn & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; T. Hunter, laces, notions, fancy goods, dress goods, silks, and velvets; 57 White Street.

Hurgadine, McKittrick Dry Goods Company, The, St. Louis, Mo.; M. G. Morrell, cloaks, suits, and dress goods; T. Ruenzi, white goods, laces, and linens; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Manhattan.

"Hub, The," Baltimore, Md.; S. Schleisner, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Kirschbaum, A., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; M. May, woolens; Hoffman House.

Loveman, D. B., Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.; D. B. Loveman, cloaks, furs, hosiery, and gloves; 224 Church Street; Hotel Vendome.

Mather, A. C., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. C. Mather, kid gloves; Hotel Marlborough.

Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, The, Pittsburg, Penn.; F. H. Lloyd, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Holland House.

Pudan, F. M., & Co., Springfield, Mass.; F. K. Warriner, notions; F. M. Pudan, fancy goods and jewelry; Hotel Manhattan.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. H. Cooper, dry goods; Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street; Hotel Albert.

Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; W. Schwartz, picture frames; Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Shillito, J., Company, The, Cincinnati, Ohio; L. Johnson, laces and ribbons; 346 Broadway; Union Square Hotel.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; H. J. Donnelly, laces and ribbons; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; J. M. Smith, hosiery and gloves; 57 White Street.

Stein, Bloch Company, Rochester, N. Y.; L. Bloch, woolens; Hotel Savoy.

Whitner, C. K., Reading, Penn.; notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Witherill, L. A., Syracuse, N. Y.; dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss M. Curran, gloves and parasols; Miss H. O'Leafy, hosiery and underwear; Miss B. Rubenstein, millinery; 438 Broadway; Holland House.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; H. Barschkies, silks and velvets; 438 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

RIBBONS.

The latest thing in ribbons is a soft finish, and the most popular materials are Taffeta, Taffeta Moire and Liberty Satin. We have these ribbons in all colors, and are showing a very attractive assortment of five-inch widths, used for making the new belts with fancy buckles.

E. A. Morrison & Son,

ESTABLISHED 1826.

893 Broadway and 13 East 19th St., NEW YORK.

CRISTINA TO ABDICATE?

Again Rumored in Madrid that the Queen Regent Proposes to Retire.

SPAIN'S PEACE CONDITIONS

Must Be "Honorable and Include the Retention of the Colonies," the Papers Say—Puigcerver Has Not Resigned.

GIBRALTAR, June 20.—There is a persistent report from Madrid that the Queen Regent proposes to abdicate in consequence of the critical condition of the country.

LONDON, June 21.—The Madrid correspondent of The Morning Post says: "The Government, it is reported, is strengthening the garrison of Madrid by eight regiments; but the report lacks confirmation."

MADRID, June 20.—The newspapers say the Cabinet, at its meeting yesterday, discussed the "peace tendencies observable in the United States and in certain personages in Spain." But the newspapers assert that the country, Spain, will "unanimously repudiate unworthy conditions," adding that peace is only possible "if the conditions are honorable and include the retention of the colonies."

The Ministers deny the renewed rumors of Cabinet dissensions and the reported resignation of the Minister of Finance, Señor Puigcerver. It is understood that, in any case, there will be no changes in the Ministry until the Cortes suspends its sittings, which will depend upon the voting of the budget. This will probably take place at the end of the week.

In the meanwhile, the Cabinet will refuse to enter into any discussion of the war or the international situation, as being likely to impair the Government's liberty of action.

TALK OF A NEW CABINET.

Semi-Military Combination May Be Formed to Carry Out a Resolute Peace Policy.

LONDON, June 21.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says:

"With the approaching close of the Cortes there is much speculation as to political changes. A reconstructed and semi-military cabinet is talked of. This must not be taken as indicating an increase in the warlike spirit. On the contrary, it is explained that this would mean a determination to conclude peace as soon as it can be obtained consistently with National honor.

"A semi-military Cabinet, in touch with the army and with the courage of its opinions, would be best qualified for carrying out the resolute peace policy which the interests of the country require.

"In support of the view that the time has come for entering upon such a course, it is pointed out in various quarters that voices are heard demanding peace at almost any price. One or two letters in this sense have appeared in the press, and the manifesto of the Union Catalanista is to the same effect.

"The manifestations are interesting, and may prove symptomatic; but it would be, in my opinion, a mistake to attribute to them at present much importance. They do not represent the great mass of the political, industrial, and commercial elements of the population.

"The impression I have received from recent conversations with official personages is that the members of the Cabinet do not consider the present or the immediate future as an opportune moment for opening peace negotiations."

DON CARLOS TO AVENGE SPAIN.

Says He Will Make Up for His Present Impassivity When the Time Comes to Act.

MADRID, via Biarritz, June 20.—El Imparcial publishes an interview its correspondent has had with Don Carlos. As it is understood that the Pretender revised the interview before it was published, his statements may be regarded as in the nature of a manifesto.

Don Carlos said:

"I won't conceal from you that when I left Venice last April I was resolved to protest by means of force and arms—that is, by ordering my partisans to rise—against the people who were prostituting our country by a series of unimaginable humiliations, but when I learned that war against the United States was imminent and might be declared at any moment, I changed my res

BLANCO BARS TRUCE FLAGS

Notifies the Blockading Fleet that He Will Fire on Every Vessel Within Six Miles' Range.

FINE MARKSMEN AT HAVANA

A 12-Inch Shell Sent Dangerously Close to an American Warship—Other than Spanish Gunners Probably on Hand.

KEY WEST, Fla., June 20.—It is learned from naval officers here that Capt. Gen. Blanco has notified the American blockading fleet that hereafter he will recognize no flag of truce, adding that every vessel within six miles' range will be fired upon, whether flying the Stars and Stripes or a white flag.

Morro Castle keeps firing heavy shells at the blockading squadron, and it is not believed such accurate shots can be fired by Spanish gunners. On Friday a twelve-inch shell exploded dangerously close to one of the American warships, raising a column of water and smoke over 100 feet high.

It seems that the events which led up to Gen. Blanco's letter began with the sending of the Maple, under charge of Capt. Ludlow of the monitor Terror, to open negotiations for the exchange of Lieut. Hobson and other Merrimac prisoners.

Gen. Blanco's letter was addressed to the Monitor's Captain. After refusing to negotiate for the exchange of the prisoners, he delivered the ultimatum as to boats with flags of truce.

GREAT DISTRESS IN HAVANA.

Cuban Officer Reaching Key West Tells of Suffering in Cuba—All the Horses Seized.

KEY WEST, Fla., June 20.—A vessel which arrived here from the blockade this morning brought an officer of the Cuban Army and a pilot, who are carrying important dispatches to Señor Estrada Palma of the Cuban Junta, from Gen. Alexandro Rodriguez, the insurgent commander of Havana Province.

The Cubans were taken on board on Saturday last from an auxiliary gunboat which had picked them up. The messengers of Gen. Rodriguez give a very interesting account of their experiences. After leaving the insurgent camp they made their way into the City of Havana, spent several days there, proceeded to one of the small inlets in the neighborhood, stole a small boat and rowed out to sea in the hope of coming across an American vessel. They were three days in the boat before they were picked up.

The Cubans report that there are no supplies of rice, maize, potatoes, or eggs in Havana. Flour, they say, costs 50 cents per pound, and the army has been placed on half rations.

The Cubans also report that lard is selling at 50 cents, rice at 20 cents, beans at 25 cents, and meat at 75 cents per pound, and all are scarce, and they say that all horses of private families, stores, and livery stables have been confiscated by order of Gen. Arolas, the Military Governor of Havana, for the use of the troops. There is hardly any traffic in the streets of Havana, and groups of over two persons are not allowed to loiter on street corners. The Ferro Carril Urbano, or Street Railway Company, whose cars are drawn by horses, are obliged to run a car every hour instead of every five minutes, as heretofore, as the horses of the company have been taken by the Government.

The messengers class as false the reports that vessels have succeeded in entering Havana with supplies. They assert that since the blockade began only three small fishing vessels have entered the harbor, and that no food whatever is received from Cienfuegos.

The Cubans confirm the reports that work on the defenses of Havana is proceeding steadily. Two lines of torpedoes extend across the mouth of the harbor, which is said to be further protected by two automobile torpedoes, one at each side, dischargable by pressing a button.

An auxiliary gunboat of Cardenas has been visited by a Cuban officer from the shore, who reported that place to be effectively besieged by the insurgents on land and by the warships in front. He made the statement that in two weeks' time the whole population of Cardenas will be starving. The Cuban officer has his father and wife in Cardenas and he was concerned for them. He described the people as living on palm buds and doemeat, which, he claimed, is considered a delicacy.

The vessel which arrived here to-day has been patrolling a regular beat off the Cuban coast, "just like a policeman," going back and forth during the day and night. Sometimes she saw Spanish troops moving about, but on the whole the blockade was uneventful.

HAVANA FED FROM PROGRESO.

Report that Provisions Are Sent Over in Plenty from the Isle of Pines —Strong Defenses.

KEY WEST, Fla., June 15.—A prominent resident of Havana who left that place on the 5th inst. arrived here yesterday on his way to New York.

His description of the situation in Havana at the time he left contradicts the widespread reports of famine and suffering in that city, and throws a new light on the effectiveness of the blockade, which, it appears, fails in its purpose so far as cutting off means of supplies and communication with the outside world is concerned.

His story is entitled to full credence and consideration, coming as it does from one of the leading merchants of Havana, a foreign resident, unbiased in his views or sympathies. He reports, in the first place, that Havana is practically an open port, as it is not blockaded on its southern approach. Batabano, on the south coast, is only forty miles from Havana, with which it is connected by rail. Batabano has never been more than a shipping point and headquarters for the sponge fisheries of Southern Cuba and a landing place for the Isle of Pines ferryboats, which there connect with the north-bound trains for Havana.

The water between Batabano and the Isle of Pines being very shallow, nowhere exceeding nine feet in depth and therefore inaccessible to any large craft, has caused the Isle of Pines to be overlooked as a possible entrepot or base of supplies for Western Cuba, and undeserving of further consideration than that attaching to a fifth-rate and much mismanaged penal colony.

It now appears, however, that constant traffic has been kept up between the Isle of Pines and the Yucatan coast, and that full cargoes of provisions and live stock have been regularly landed there from steamers, schooners, and other sailing vessels, unmolested by American warships, which rarely, if ever, patrol those waters.

Flat-Bottom Ferryboats Used.

The work of trans-shipping these cargoes to Batabano on the flat-bottom ferryboats constantly plying between that port and Nueva Gerona, the principal port of the Isle of Pines, has of course been an easy matter, as also their subsequent transportation to Havana by rail.

In the first four days of June, it is asserted, over 800 head of cattle were landed at Batabano, besides large shipments of flour and grain. Not only are the shipments not limited to supplies of provisions and the necessaries of life, but our informant reports that coal in large quantities is also brought over. This statement practically confirms the reports that the Spanish Government has established large coal depots on the Yucatan coast, reports which have from time to time been published and fully credited by many naval officers.

At the outbreak of hostilities it was reported that Havana had sufficient reserve supplies in store to last six months. Since then, it is asserted, fresh shipments have been received by way of Batabano and the Isle of Pines far in excess of the consumption, so that, apparently far from suffering from the evils attendant upon an enforced blockade, Havana has kept on in the even tenor of an unruffled existence with sufficient stores on hand to last another half year.

A gay and cheerful note in these warlike times is sounded by the announcement that, by way of this same Progreso-Batabano route, an intrepid "Compania de Zarzuela," or theatrical troupe, from Mexico made its appearance in Havana and has since been playing to full houses at the Albisu Theatre, unmindful of the impending fate that hangs over the doomed city. The daily routine of life, it is added, continues unaltered, and theatre parties, dances, and the usual social diversions are indulged in as in times of peace.

Tobacco Crop Suffers Little.

Considerable fear, says the Havana merchant, has been entertained as to the tobacco crop. Following the usages of warfare, practiced both by Spaniards and Cubans alike, it had been confidently expected that at least one-half of the Vuelta Abajo crop would be ruined or set fire to in the field, but, much to the general surprise, almost the entire output of the Vuelta Abajo and Remedios districts has been baled, shipped and stored in Havana warehouses. One firm alone, it is alleged had 10,500 bales of 1898 tobacco stored in Havana on June 1, valued at over $1,500,000.

The general health is reported by the merchant to be particularly good, especially for this season of the year, and he denies the reported ravages of yellow fever and smallpox on the island. He confirms the military activity noticed and recorded by the officers on blockade duty, and considers Havana to-day very strongly fortified. Work on the new batteries and earthworks is kept up night and day, and, judging from outward and visible signs and from the tone and language of the officials and soldiery in Havana, the Spaniards are preparing to defend the city to the last, and intend only to strike their colors when the "derniere cartouche" has been fired.

The trocha from Guanabacoa, Paula Vivora, and Managua to Puenta de la Chorrera, thickly studded with forts and roundhouses, protects the approaches to Havana. Two new batteries which have been built just east of Morro Castle are known as No. 1 and No. 4, the latter being closest to Morro. No. 4 has three Ordonez 11-inch guns mounted, and No. 1 has one gun mounted and two guns of the same calibre ready to be placed in position. Two other new batteries have been constructed on either side of the mouth of the River Almendarez, west of Santa Clara, and the Reina batteries are also provided with heavy ordnance.

It is also reported that there are 3,600 armed Cubans in Havana Province pitted against 50,000 well-equipped Spaniards.

The health of the Cubans in Havana Province is excellent. Their camp is situated at Zonea.

The Spanish vessels in Havana harbor are the Conde de Venadito, Nueva Espana, Vincento Yanez, Pinzon, and Alfonso XII., the last-named being used as a hospital ship. No other gunboats or converted tugs are in port.

THE TRAFFIC WITH PROGRESO.

Tug Moran's Captain Denies that Spanish Cargoes Are Leaving.

KEY WEST, Fla., June 20.—The tug M. Moran arrived this morning from Progreso. She belongs to the Ward Line, and reports that the rumor to the effect that cargoes are leaving Progreso for the Isle of Pines is untrue. But she admits that schooners arrive there with Cubans on board.

The coal on Isla de Mujeres, the Captain of the Moran says, belongs to the Mexican Colonization Company, and he adds that there are only 400 tons there. He discredits the report of its being a Spanish coal station.

Cuban Exiles Want to Fight Spain.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Advices received at the Cuban Legation in this city state that 250 exiled Cubans in Costa Rica who are anxious to fight for the deliverance of their native country have petitioned William L. Merry, the United States Minister, asking to be allowed to enlist as United States volunteers in the army to fight against Spain.

ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The President to-day sent these nominations to the Senate:

Brigadier Generals—ADELBERT AMES, Massachusetts; JOSEPH W. PLUME, New Jersey.

Additional Paymaster—FRED N. RIX, Arkansas, (to correct previous nomination of Fred M. Rix.)

Second Regiment, Volunteer Engineers—First Lieut. DAVID H. GILDERSLEEVE, Pennsylvania.

Third Regiment, Volunteer Engineers—Lieutenant Colonel—E. J. SPENCER, Missouri; Major—First Lieut. EDGAR JADWIN, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.

Engineer officers, with rank of Major—Capt. GRAHAM D. FITCH, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.; Capt. HUGH J. McGRATH, Fourth United States Cavalry; CHARLES ALLISON, Tennessee.

Chief Quartermaster, with rank of Major—Capt. JAMES L. WILSON, Sixth United States Artillery.

Chief Commissary, with rank of Major—First Lieut. HARRY E. WILKINS, Second Infantry.

Assistant Adjutant Generals, with rank of Major—First Lieut. WILLIAM E. ALMY, Fifth United States Cavalry; First Lieut. ROBERT H. NOBLE, First United States Infantry.

Additional Paymasters — CLARK M. CARR, Missouri; RALPH HARTZELL, Colorado; S. HEATH TYLER, Virginia; WILLIAM B. DWIGHT, Connecticut.

Assistant Adjutant Generals, with rank of Captain—First Lieut. EDWARD ANDERSON, Seventh United States Cavalry; FRANCIS B. HARRISON, Troop A, New York Cavalry.

Assistant Quartermasters, with rank of Captain—First Lieut. WIRT ROBINSON, Fourth United States Artillery; First Lieut. SAMUEL A. SMOKE, Nineteenth Infantry; Second Lieut. SAMUEL V. HAM, Fifth United States Infantry; OSCAR GUESSAZ, Texas; WILLIAM J. COWLING, Virginia; ROSS MATTHEWS, Illinois; EDWARD B. HARRISON, Virginia.

Commissaries, with rank of Captain—ROBERT DUDLEY WINTHROP, New York; WILLIAM H. LYONS, Kentucky; JOHN M. BOOTH, Massachusetts; CHARLES DELANEY, Wyoming; NATHANIEL T. MESSER, California; CHARLES W. NEAL, Iowa.

Inspector General, with rank of Major—Capt. JOHN S. MALLORY, Second United States Infantry.

United States Volunteer Signal Corps—Captain—First Lieut. EDGAR RUSSEL, Sixth United States Artillery.

First Lieutenants—FRANK O. BAILEY, First-class Sergeant Volunteer Signal Corps; NEWTON CANNON, Tennessee; CHARLES A. CLARK, Illinois; PETER J. REDDY, Wyoming; WILLIAM JARVIE, Jr., New York; CHARLES M. DUFFY, Kentucky.

Sixth Regiment Volunteer Infantry—Captain—CHARLES R. EVANS, Tennessee.

Seventh Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry — Captain — HARRY BINGHAM, Maryland; JOHN H. LEWIS, District of Columbia.

Navy—Medical Inspector JOSEPH B. PARKER, to be a Medical Director.

Gen. Joseph W. Plume of Newark, N. J., who has been nominated by President McKinley to be Brigadier General of Volunteers, is a soldier of many years' experience. He is now Major General of the New Jersey National Guard. He was born in Troy, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1839. His grandfather was Dr. William Turk, United States Navy. The family was a Newark one, having settled there in 1666. Gen. Plume went to Newark first in 1843 and has lived there ever since. He entered a bank when a youth, was elected Cashier of the Manufacturers' National Bank of that city on its institution in 1871, and holds that position now.

In 1857 he enlisted as a private in Company C of the City Battalion of Newark.

When the civil war broke out he became a volunteer and served at Bull Run, Yorktown, Fair Oaks, Seven Pines, Gaine's Mill, Peach Orchard, Savage Station, White Oaks Bridge, Malvern Hill, Antietam, and Fredericksburg. In 1863 he was commissioned Major, July 6, 1865, he was commissioned Colonel of the Second New Jersey Regiment, Rifle Corps, and in 1869 became Colonel of the Second Regiment, New Jersey National Guard. A few weeks later he was made Brigade Commander, and just ten years later was commissioned Major General by breyet. In 1885 he was made full Major General and placed in command of the troops of the State. He has served in that position since. Not long ago he received a gold medal for long service.

He commanded the New Jersey troops at Sea Girt, while they were getting ready to be mustered into the Federal service in the present war.

Adelbert Ames.

Adelbert Ames, who has been nominated to be Brigadier General, was graduated from West Point in 1861 and entered the army as a Second Lieutenant of the Second Artillery. He served throughout the war of the rebellion, was wounded in the first battle of Bull Run, and by the end of the war had risen to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel of the Twenty-fourth Infantry. He was brevetted five times for gallant and meritorious services, finally receiving the rank of Brevet Major General, the highest one which could be given.

He resigned from the army in 1870, and was afterward appointed United States Senator from Mississippi, and held the office for three years. He was Governor of Massachusetts from 1874 to 1876.

He is a son-in-law of the late Gen. Benjamin F. Butler.

MORE TROOPS WILL SAIL

A Second Expedition from Tampa Will Furnish Gen. Shafter Stronger Artillery.

MIAMI CHOSEN AS CAMP SITE

Soldiers Will Go from the Mobile Encampment and Be Ready to Embark—Plans for the Puerto Rican Invasion.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—From behind an appearance of unusual exterior quiet at the War Department to-day, certain evidences of the preparations for large and momentous events which are known to be on foot made their way into the public cognizance. Notable among these indications of the way the war wind is blowing was the announcement that the volunteers encamped at Mobile, on the Alabama Gulf Coast, have been ordered to Miami, on the Atlantic Coast of Florida.

There are six of these regiments, the First and Second Texas, First and Second Alabama, and First and Second Louisiana, all infantry, and all, from the fact of their coming from the lower tier of Southern States, regarded as peculiarly adapted for service in the West Indies in the hot season.

Miami is the southernmost town in Florida, being situated at the terminus of the East Coast Railway, far down in the neighborhood of the Everglades. The sending of the Mobile troops there is in execution of the plan determined upon as a result of the overcrowding at Tampa. It was decided to use several points for the embarkation of the succeeding expeditions. Miami was inspected with a view to its being made a camp site by the special army board sent South by Secretary Alger two weeks ago, and it was one of the places suggested as being suitable for the concentration of a small number of troops along with Fernandina, Savannah, Charleston, and Jacksonville.

It is not understood that the facilities at Miami are adequate to any large number of troops, and the impression is that few, if any, in addition to those already sent, will be dispatched there. It is still contemplated to make Fernandina the main point of embarkation for the expeditionary force now being organized for the invasion of Puerto Rico, when the capture of Santiago de Cuba has been accomplished. The harbor of Fernandina is the best along the Florida coast for the accommodation of the big transports, and it is there that the majority of them will be mobilized, although detachments of the Puerto Rican expedition undoubtedly will be embarked at Miami, Charleston, Jacksonville, and perhaps others of the coast points advocated by the Army Board.

For the second section of Gen. Shafter's army, additional batteries of artillery are being dispatched to Tampa, that port being the destination of the battery ordered from Fort Slocum, the battery ordered from Fort Adams, and the two batteries ordered from Fort Monroe yesterday. These will be sent to join the two heavy and six light batteries which at present make up Gen. Shafter's entire artillery strength. The four transports sent around to Tampa and the two ordered there from Mobile, the Specialist and Uhlonist, besides the Catania, will, it is understood here, be used for conveying the supplementary expedition to Santiago, and their departure may take place in a few days.

There does not appear any reason why it should be delayed any longer than is necessary to get the forces together, and there is every reason, military officers say, why Gen. Shafter should have his full complement of artillery as soon as possible. Almost equally pressing, say these observers, is his need of a respectable contingent of cavalry, the horses for which will be taken to Santiago by the second fleet of transports, which will be fitted up with especial regard to the accommodation of animals.

The understanding at Camp Alger is that only a single brigade of Gen. Graham's command there will be sent to Santiago on board the Yale and Harvard. The regiments selected for the purpose are those with the Sixth and Ninth Massachusetts and the First Rhode Island. These are among the regiments which came into the service completely equipped. They are made up almost entirely of National Guard men, few recruits having needed to be taken up to their ranks, and their selection is said to have been a case of the survival of the fittest.

Reports from Camp Alger say the Sixth Illinois, Eighth Ohio, Third and Sixty-fifth New York, and Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Michigan are slated for Puerto Rico, and the Quartermaster in Chief of the corps is supposed to be arranging for the transportation of these troops, who will, it is reported, be sent by sea directly from Newport News on the two big liners the Harvard and Yale, late the New York and Paris. Secretary Alger said late this afternoon that none of these orders had been issued, so that the rumors are more or less speculation.

TO KEEP CONQUERED FLAGS.

There Is a Law That They Must Be Delivered to the President— Some Are Missing.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Secretary of the Navy Long to-day directed the attention of the Bureau of Navigation to Sections 428, 1554, and 1555 of the Revised Statutes. Three provisions of the law adopted in 1814 provide that the Secretary of the Navy shall from time to time cause to be collected and transmitted to him at the seat of Government all flags, standards, and colors taken by the navy from the enemies of the United States; that "he shall cause to be collected and transmitted to him at the seat of Government of the United States all such flags, standards, and colors as shall have been or may hereafter be taken by the navy from enemies," and that "all flags, standards, and colors of the description mentioned in the foregoing section, which are now in the possession of the Navy Department, or may hereafter be transmitted to it, shall be delivered to the President, for the purpose of being, under his direction, preserved and displayed in such public place as he may deem proper."

The immediate occasion for directing attention to these statutes is the report, published here and elsewhere, that private citizens are receiving flags purporting to have been captured from the Spanish at Cavité and in the harbor of Manila. Whether secured by officers or privates, the flags captured at Manila by members of Admiral Dewey's squadron are the property of the United States, and neither sailors nor officers are privileged to appropriate them to be presented to Senators, Representatives, or the President himself.

While Spanish flags have reached Washington from Manila, having been found there by United States sailors, Admiral Dewey has not yet sent any flags to the Secretary. Publicity has been given to the fact that one of Senator Mason's constituents, on one of Dewey's ships, evidently in ignorance of the law, has sent a package of flags to the Senator, who has not yet complied with the law by turning them over to Secretary Long. The navy has already captured many Spanish flags, most of them, however, from merchantmen, but not one of these has been sent forward as prescribed. While Admiral Dewey has not mentioned flags as among the prizes he has secured, it is believed that before he has finished with Manila he will have a large supply of them for the President, and that by and by they will be shown here with explanatory histories attached to them. Some interest will be manifested in the flag of the big auxiliary cruiser Panama, captured by the Mangrove. The Panama certainly had a flag, and it as certainly belongs to Secretary Long until he has presented it to the President for preservation.

Commander Everett may be able to tell the Secretary what has become of the flag of the Panama.

Contract for Cartridges.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 20.—Thomas H. Keller of this city, Eastern representative of the Peters Cartridge Company, made a contract with the Government Ordnance Department Saturday for $132,000 worth of ammunition, consisting of 45-70 cartridges for rifles and 45 and 38 calibre (Colts) for revolvers.

Capt. Squier Goes to Chickamauga.

Brig. Gen. Frank received orders yesterday to detach Capt. George O. Squier, Chief Signal Officer of the Department of the East, who is to report for duty to Gen. Wade at Chickamauga. Lieut. Walter Clark is to assume Capt. Squier's duty as signal officer.

WITH NEW YORK TROOPS

Gen. Carroll and Major Pole Visit Camp Alger to Inspect the State's Commands.

ENVIRONMENT PLEASED THEM

Found the Soldiers in Good Health, with All Necessary Supplies—New Yorkers Were Being Paid Off by Orders of Gov. Black.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Gen. Howard Carroll and Major Pole visited the New York troops at Camp Alger to-day, in accordance with the instructions of Gov. Black, and having spent most of the day among the tents, returned to-night very well pleased with the conditions they found. Adjutant General Corbin provided the visitors with the necessary papers to make them welcome to the camp. Major General Graham, commanding, received the visitors most hospitably, and having chatted a while at headquarters, horses for the party were provided, and under the escort of Lieut. Claus of Troop C, inspection was made of the camps of the Sixty-ninth and Third Infantry and of Troops A and C.

"Generally speaking," said Gen. Carroll, to-night, "the camp is a good one. The men have plenty to eat, the place seems to be reasonably healthy, the water supply is good, but not as plentiful as it might be, and as it will be with more wells sunk. The New York troops are well clothed and otherwise fully equipped, but they have no linen uniforms yet. They have everything that United States troops usually have.

"The most gratifying news at the camp this afternoon, so far as I observed, was that Col. William Cary Sanger, Assistant Chief of Artillery, detailed as special paymaster for the State of New York, was on hand paying the troops. His arrival was the sensation of the day, and the solid satisfaction the arrival of the cash caused was properly charged up to the account of the Governor.

"There was much talk in camp, among the New York officers, at a somewhat anomalous state of things existing there. In nearly all the commands in camp the Assistant Surgeons and Adjutants are Captains, and are paid as Captains. With the New York troops the Adjutants and Assistant Surgeons are First Lieutenants, and have been paid as such. The discrepancy seems to have been caused by the mustering officers following one plan in one State and another plan in another State. The mustering officer for New York mustered in the Surgeons and Adjutants as Lieutenants on a regular army basis, the mustering officer in Ohio mustered in the Surgeons and Adjutants as Captains. There will be an adjustment of the matter, of course, but the probability is that the men who have been most fortunate thus far will have to be reduced."

Manoeuvres at Camp Alger.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—At Camp Alger to-day the First Brigade, First Division, and Second Brigade, Second Division, marched down to the river to bathe. Each regiment marched in fighting order with its baggage train under heavy guard, as the New York cavalry had been ordered to intercept and capture the wagons if possible. They will return to camp to-morrow.

ENGINEERS AT PEEKSKILL.

First Detachment of the First Regiment of Volunteers Gets Away— Practical Men Among Them.

The first detachment of men for the first regiment United States Volunteer Engineers left on the New York Central train at 10:20 yesterday morning for Camp Townsend, near Peekskill, where within a week or two the entire regiment will be encamped. Those who left yesterday will pitch the tents for their own use, and for the time being will be drilled in squads as infantry. None of the men was in uniform, and it was said at the recruiting office, 335 Broadway, yesterday that the uniforms and equipments will be sent to the camp during this week. The necessary engineering instruments will be sent later, when the men will get practical work in road making, surveying, &c.

The men who left yesterday are a sturdy and intelligent-looking lot of men, and most of them, as shown by the subjoined list, are practical men. Among them is W. L. Edison, a son of Thomas A. Edison, and C. O. E. E. Mitkiewicz, a son of Count Mitkiewicz. The following officers commanded the detachment:

Lieut. Col. H. S. Hodges, Capt. William G. Ramsay, First Lieuts. David L. Hough, Edmund L. Sawtelle, Maurice A. Viele; Second Lieuts. H. R. Bishop, Walter Abbott, George Perrine, H. P. Walker; Assistant Surgeon, First Lieut. W. D. Webb.

Following are the names and occupations of the men forming the first detachment:

James McGibney, mason.
Arthur B. Rider, topographer.
David Culkins, electrician.
D. P. Thompson, submarine lineman.
Warren D. Brown, electrician.
James McC. Todd, plumber.
Julius L. Adams, railroad man.
Thomas I. Jeffries, electrician.
Thomas H. Smith, rigger.
George Devine, railroad man.
Henry R. Angelo, contractor.
Joseph Mulcahy, railroad man.
A. H. Esselstyn, architect.
S. S. Tuthill, stenographer.
Theodore Abels, contractor.
J. J. Swindells, musician.
Joseph T. Ambrose, contractor.
Edward F. Connor, contractor.
William H. Core, hostler.
James Gracie, contractor's man.
James P. Hyland, contractor's man.
William J. Coleman, contractor's man.
H. C. Nelson, electrical engineer.
John Gallagher, railroad man.
Frank Beers, contractor's man.
George S. Tuira, musician.
Jova P. Thayer, topographer.
George H. Pierson, topographer.
Robert C. Miller, topographer.
Frederick R. Slater, electrician.
Charles M. Lahm, photographer.
Theodore Aten, railroad man.
Charles M. Smith, topographer.
John Lynch, rigger.
Charles J. Villmo, draughtsman.
W. E. Sutherland, lineman.
S. E. Bunker, topographer.
William L. Edison, electrician.
Samuel J. Henderson, plumber.
George H. Whitehead, contractor's man.
Charles Schifflin, carpenter.
James Granville, machinist.
Frank Joyce, lineman.
Gilbert B. Pelton, photographer.
James G. Whitelaw, plumber.
Frank H. Hoyt, carpenter.
John L. Rau, electrician.
Walter T. Ives, mechanic.
Louis Lenenberger, contractor's man.
A. H. V. Zeden, contractor's man.
William H. Rosie, carpenter.
Andrew J. Morrens, contractor.
John Lennon, railroad man.
Justin Burns, railroad man.
W. B. Flanagan, contractor's man.
Felix Flamand, contractor's man.
W. C. Fischer, electrician.
Noah Cummings, topographer.
G. L. Alexander, contractor.
C. O. E. E. Mitkiewicz, contractor.
Arthur C. Schultz, cook.
Lee Holliday, lineman.
R. Van Deventer, contractor.
D. H. Flansburg, carpenter.
Charles R. Tuite, musician.
C. C. Covert, contractor.
John C. Carlyle, dock builder.
Coan G. Higgins, railroad man.
John J. Welsh, contractor.
Edward M. Naughton, woodsman.
James H. Healy, cook.
Frank Jamieson, woodsman.

Surgeon Major Seaman is still busy with the examinations, and another detachment will leave for Peekskill at 4 o'clock this afternoon. It is expected that by the end of this week the full battalion, 356 men, from this district, will be in camp. Meanwhile battalions will also be sent from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, and Virginia.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., June 20.—The first detachment of the First Regiment, United States Volunteer Engineers, took possession of the State camp grounds at noon to-day. The Engineers came up in special cars attached to a regular train, and marched the two miles to the camp ground. Lieut. George Perrine will be officer of the day tomorrow. The camp is in command of Lieut. Col. Hodge. Lieut. M. A. Viele is Acting Adjutant. The camping ground of the Ninth Regiment before its departure for the front has been selected as the site for the engineers' camp.

COL. BRYAN AT FORT OMAHA.

OMAHA, Neb., June 20.—Col. W. J. Bryan and his staff arrived at Fort Omaha to-day to aid in the mobilization of the Third Regiment, better known as the Silver Battalion. Notwithstanding the long time of notice no arrangements for the reception of the companies as they arrived had been made.

Company L, of Indianola arrived first in the city at 10 o'clock and went immediately to Fort Omaha. They marched to the grounds, carrying with them valises, luncheon boxes, and baskets, and a few blankets. After a rest at the grounds a day's rations, some pans, and buckets came out, and the men set about getting dinner.

They brought thirty-seven blankets with them, and Gen. Barry said he would have seventy-two more on hand for to-night, and a load of straw. There are no seats and there is nothing to construct them of, no cups to drink from, and Company L finds itself occupying an unpleasant situation. The men are weary, having left home last night at 11 o'clock.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—It is regarded as probable that Col. William Jennings Bryan and the Nebraska regiment under his command will be assigned to the Army Corps commanded by Major Gen. Fitzhugh Lee. War Department officials were reticent about the matter when questioned to-night, but there is excellent authority for the statement that the assignment will be made.

STATES WAITING FOR PAY.

Legislation by Congress Needed to Reimburse Them for Fitting Out Volunteers.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—A temporary cessation is noted in the efforts of various State authorities to have their claims for outfitting volunteers for the service of the United States audited and paid in advance of any law to provide for such payment.

Within the past week the representatives of half a dozen States have visited Washington, apparently under the impression that the claims of their States for equipping troops would be paid, as they were in the last war. To all these it was pointed out that the law passed in 1861 "to indemnify the States for expenses incurred by them in defense of the United States" applied only to the war of the rebellion, and that similar legislation will have to be enacted now before the States can be reimbursed for the money they have spent on their volunteers. The act of 1861, which was approved on July 27 of that year, was as follows: "That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby directed, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay to the Governor of any State, or to his duly authorized agents, the costs, charges, and expenses properly incurred by such State for enrolling, subsisting, clothing, supplying, arming, equipping, paying, and transporting its troops employed in aiding to suppress the present insurrection against the United States, to be settled upon proper vouchers, to be filed and passed upon by the proper accounting officers of the Treasury."

The Auditor of the War Department, to whom a number of State claims have been presented already, has in each case declined to receive them on the ground that no law exists providing for their payment.

In this emergency the attention of the Secretary of War has been called to the necessity for having the necessary legislation prepared and laid before Congress. It is not doubted that such a bill will be promptly passed, the entire justice of the claims being recognized by everybody. In the last war these claims ran up to enormous sum. In the present case the total will be much less, of course, but it is expected to amount to at least eight or ten million dollars.

MORE TROOPS AT SEA GIRT.

SEA GIRT, June 20.—Forty-six recruits for the First Regiment, now at Camp Alger, near Washington, arrived this morning from New York in charge of Lieut. Van Deman of Company I, and this afternoon 360 recruits for the Second Regiment arrived in charge of Capts. De Ronde and Murphy. The new recruits were heartily cheered as they marched into camp.

It will require 832 men to fill the quota of the three regiments. Thus far 752 men have been mustered by Capts. William C. Buttler and Quincy O. M. Gilmore of the regular army—eighty-two for the First Regiment and seventy for the Third. The recruits are being mustered as fast as they are passed by Surgeons Schlichter and Keller.

Gov. Voorhees and his aide de camp, Col. A. C. Oliphant, left for Washington to-day to consult the War Department officials concerning the details for the formation of the new regiment to be furnished by New Jersey, in accordance with President McKinley's second call for volunteers. The Governor will return on Wednesday.

More Telegraphers Wanted.

A call has been issued for more telegraphers for each of the two volunteer signal corps which have been sent South. Telegraphers will be enlisted beginning to-day at the Second Signal Corps Armory, 801 Dean Street, Brooklyn. The enlisting officer will be either Capt. Ives or Capt. Leigh.

VOLUNTEER NAVY COMMISSIONS.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The naval orders to-day contained the formal announcement that commissions had been assigned to volunteer officers of the auxiliary warships Yale and Harvard, now lying at Hampton Roads. The officers are also assigned formally to the places which they have so far held informally on board of the ships.

The Captains of each of the vessels are made commanders in the volunteer navy, the least position in which their pay would approximate that received when they were in the merchant marine.

Work at the Navy Yard.

The yacht Viking, which is one of the harbor patrol fleet, went to the navy yard yesterday to have her electric-lighting plant refitted. She will be ready for service again to-morrow. The yachts Eugenie and Stranger are in Dry Dock No. 2, being overhauled. Belts of armor plate are to be riveted above and below the water line on each of these vessels, and when finished they are to join the fleet in Cuban waters. The cruiser Topeka was to have sailed yesterday, but it has been decided to increase her armament, and she will not sail until the end of the week. Work on the cruisers Chicago and Atlanta is being rushed, and they are expected to be ready next month.

Naval Board on Auxiliaries.

The Naval Board on Auxiliary Vessels has received orders from the Navy Department at Washington that it is to assist the Army Department and to inspect vessels that may be required as transports. The board will act under instructions from Major J. W. Summerhayes of the Quartermaster's Department. Acting Carpenter Clarence L. Bennett has been appointed clerk of the board in place of Carpenter Joseph L. Barton, who has been detached for duty on the Philadelphia, now at San Francisco.

Can Our Coast be Effectually Blockaded?

If confidence can be felt in the opinion of military and naval officers in high places at the seat of government, such is the vast extent of our sea coast, to blockade it effectually, even if our navy and sea coast defenses could offer no adequate resistance, seems to be impossible. When a blockade of the bowels exists, relieve constipation with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which conquers dyspepsia, malaria, rheumatism, and kidney trouble.

The GORHAM *Co'y*
Silversmiths
have lately completed many new
TEA SETS
in sterling silver; the designs include not only colonial, French and Old English patterns, but a number of sets in the
WROUGHT SILVER
which on account of its great beauty of design and finish, as well as the fact that *each piece is unique*, has attracted so much notice.
BROADWAY & 19TH STREET
23 Maiden Lane

AUXILIARY CRUISER PRAIRIE.

Arrives in Port for a Fresh Supply of Ammunition—To Sail for Hampton Roads To-morrow.

The United States auxiliary cruiser Prairie, formerly the Morgan Liner El Sol, which left New York May 13, manned by the Massachusetts Naval Militia, and in charge of Commander Charles J. Train, United States Navy, arrived in port yesterday morning and anchored off Tompkinsville, S. I., at 10:18 A. M.

She had arrived off the Hook before 7 A. M., but she was compelled to lay at anchor there for over two hours on account of the large fleet of schooners which was passing out to sea, taking up the whole of the channel at Sandy Hook and presenting a fine spectacle, with their extensive spread of canvas.

The Prairie has been on patrol duty off the coast, between Delaware Breakwater and Cape Cod, and occasionally has gone as far South as Hatteras. She came in for coal and provisions. Of the regular navy she has, besides her commander, Lieut. Hugo Osterhaus, as executive officer, and Lieut. G. M. Stoney, navigating officer. Ensigns Borden and Schrewe are the officers of the Massachusetts Naval Militia attached to the vessel, and there are 200 of the militia, who have got themselves in fine training by the several weeks of coast patrol service. The men can stoke like old hands, and daily gun drill and sub-calibre target practice every other day have made them proficient in gunnery. Boatswain's Mate Stover is the Brooklyn policeman who obtained leave of absence from the force to join the navy. He superintends the coaling, and told proudly yesterday of having put 128 tons of coal in the bunkers in one day at Provincetown. There are also thirty United States marines on the Prairie.

The vessel looks very warlike in her drab paint. Four six-inch guns protrude from either of her sides, and two are mounted at the forecastle. She has also six six-pounders and two Colt machine guns. She will take on a fresh supply of ammunition today, and will sail to-morrow for Hampton Roads, where, it is said, she will become part of the proposed Flying Squadron.

Regarding his cruise Capt. Train said that there had been no unusual incidents. Coming up the coast they had spoken the Japanese cruiser Kasagi, which had been out on a builder's speed trial. She was not recognized at first, and the men were called to quarters. The prospect of a fight with a Spanish warship caused a deal of excitement, that was soon quieted, however, when the vessel's identity was made out.

Flags for the Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., June 20.—The committee of school Principals appointed to purchase a set of flags for the cruiser Newark out of the Maine battleship fund started in this city has purchased the regulation flags, jack, pennant, and National colors for the ship. They have also purchased a handsome silk battleflag in addition. The latter cost $100, and is said to be one of the finest flags ever made. The American flag of the set measures 25½ by 12 feet. A case and plate for inscription have been ordered, and the whole will be presented to the Newark as soon as possible. If it is found that the Newark will be on active duty for some time with a chance of going into action the set will be forwarded to her.

The Nahant Off on Patrol Duty.

The United States monitor Nahant, which has been lying at anchor off Tompkinsville, S. I., passed out of Quarantine at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon to go on patrol duty in the Lower Bay. It was understood that she would also test her big guns, the old fifteen-inch smooth bores.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises	4:29	Sun sets	7:34
		Moon sets	9:25

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	8:54	Gov. Isl'd	9:10
H. Gate	10:06		
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	8:58	Gov. Isl'd	9:11
H. Gate	11:07		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JUNE 21.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Cymric, Liverpool	.....	6:00 A. M.
Dominic, Para	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Excelsior, New Orleans	.....

Wanamaker's

Worth Repeating

On the main aisle, first floor, the sale of Bric-a-brac and Fancy China, Cut Glass and Marbles, continues. This is an extraordinary collection of the richest and best in decoration and ornament, and is selling at about one-half the regular prices.

In the Cooking-by-Gas School, the lessons of to-day will be:—At 10.30 A. M., Baking Bread; Parker House Rolls; Broiled Chops, Truffle sauce; Preserving Apricots. At 2.30 P. M., Roast Crown of Lamb, a la Jardiniere; Popovers; Nesselrode Pudding.

The Wanamaker Wheel Club, and its offer of the three greatest wheels on monthly payments. The Humber, at $10 a month; the Monarch, at $8.33 a month; the Continental, at $5 a month.

Strange News for Women Readers. As welcome news as strange, for it tells of price-cuts on Summer gowns that we don't think you have ever known before.

Have you ever known of thirty-dollar gowns selling at $8.50? Mind you, fresh ones, new ones, desirable ones, as brisk and natty and immaculate as the best of you could wish. If you have had such an experience before, this will not be wholly unheard-of news, though probably none the less welcome.

There are fifty-two of these gowns, mosty in the high-class piques, some few in Pampas cloth, some in crash. They're not all thirty-dollar values,—some are the kinds that sell regularly as low as $13, but most of them would bring prices above twenty dollars under ordinary circumstances. The unlucky part is that they are mostly in sizes 34 and 36. It rests with you what value you will get, for you may choose at

Eight Dollars Each.

Also about as many Misses' Suits, 8 to 12-year sizes of the same character, values from $8 to $18.

Choose at Four Dollars.

Not on sale until 9:30.

All About Handkerchiefs. Of course you know, by this time, the motto of the Handkerchief Store;—"All-linen or all-silk;"—no mixtures!

All pure linen, or all pure silk, *but cheaper than anywhere else.* It's a good time to visit the Handkerchief Store,—it is full of unusual things.

Among others there's a special lot of all-linen hemstitched, embroidered and lace-trimmed handkerchiefs, at **Twelve and a Half cents each.** Not one of these is worth less than twice as much.

Broadway.

Carpet Savings Worth Reading If you read this, you will profit by it just as surely as you need a carpet, for these are the real and satisfactory bargains that we like to offer as well as you like to see them. Moreover, it's no tale of a penny-saving.

125 pieces, best grade Wilton velvets, $1; the $1.25 and $1.35 sorts.

250 pieces best grade tapestry, 65c.; the 80c. and 85c. sorts.

138 pieces of good tapestry, lighter in weight than the above, but suited to rooms not subjected to hard wear, 45c.; the 60c. sort.

Third floor.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,

Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

NEW WAY TO PRESERVE MEAT.

Consul Hughes Tells of a Danish Zoologist's Discovery.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Oliver J. D. Hughes, Consul at Sonneberg, Germany, in a report dated April 27, tells of a new method of preserving meat. His report is as follows:

"A new method of preserving freshly killed meats has been discovered by the Danish zoologist, August Fjelstrup, already well known through his method of condensing milk without the use of sugar. The system (according to the printed reports) has stood a remarkably hard three months' test at the Odense (Danish) Company's slaughterhouses, in a very satisfactory manner.

"The method in itself is extremely simple, and might be of great service for the troops in the tropics, (the writer having had considerable experience in trying to keep meat fresh in Cuba.)

"The animal to be used is first shot or stunned by a shot from a revoler (loaded with small slugs) in the forehead, in such a way as not to injure the brain proper. As the animal stops senseless, an assistant cuts down over the heart, opens a ventricle, and allows all the blood to flow out, the theory of this being that the decomposition of the blood is almost entirely responsible for the quick putrefaction of fresh meats. Immediately thereafter a briny solution (made of coarse or fine salt, more or less strong, according to length of time meat is to be kept,) is injected by means of a powerful syringe through the other ventricle into the veins of the body.

"The whole process takes only a few minutes, and the beef is ready for use and can be cut up at once. This method has been examined and very favorably reported on by the General Councils at Odense and Aarhaus, and also by many experts."

COURT-MARTIAL TO MEET HERE.

Engineer White, Sub-Inspector Under Menocal, to be Tried.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The Secretary of the Navy has ordered a general court-martial to meet at the navy yard at New York Wednesday for the trial of Civil Engineer U. S. G. White, United States Navy, on charges of neglect of duty and culpable inefficiency in the performance of duty while serving as sub-Inspector under Civil Engineer Menocal in the construction of Dry Dock No. 3, New York Navy Yard. The detail for the court is as follows:

Commodore Rush Wallace, (retired,) Commodore H. D. Robeson, Medical Director H. M. Wells, (retired,) Capt. T. F. Kane, (retired,) Commanders E. T. Strong, Samuel Belden, (retired,) H. N. Manney, Harry Knox, and F. M. Wise, with First Lieut. C. H. Lauchheimer, United States Marine Corps, as Judge Advocate.

General Deficiency Bill Passes.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The House today passed the General Deficiency bill carrying $224,000,000. The bill occasioned little debate, and it passed practically as reported to the House from the Committee on Appropriations. The House agreed to the conference report on the District of Columbia Appropriation bill and other bills affecting the district.

HAWAII IN THE SENATE

The Annexationists Call Up the Matter and Announce a "Hurry" Policy.

STRONG OPPOSITION IS RAISED

Senator Bacon (Dem., Ga.,) Discusses the "Constitutional Objections" and Says There Can Be No Legal Annexation Except on the Treaty Plan.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Ten minutes after the session of the Senate opened today Mr. Davis, (Rep., Minn.,) Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the Hawaiian annexation resolution. The quick disposition of morning business and the large attendance in the Senate indicated an intention on the part of Senators to press the Hawaiian question to the front as rapidly as possible.

In answer to an inquiry from Mr. Hoar, (Rep., Mass.,) Mr. Davis said it was the purpose of the Foreign Relations Committee to occupy not only the morning hour, but the entire time of the Senate in the consideration of the question of Hawaiian annexation. "The committee," said he, "considers this a most important measure, to which it is very desirable to give prompt attention. Of course there will be no disposition until necessary, but we regard it as necessary to press this measure to the exclusion of ordinary matters."

Mr. Hoar said he desired simply to obtain time at an early date to have considered the conference report on the Bankruptcy bill, and he hoped there would be no objection to its consideration.

After the transaction of some minor business the Vice President declared the Hawaiian resolutions to be before the Senate.

Almost immediately afterward Mr. Frye (Rep., Me.,) rose and said that as the Senate was entering upon an exceedingly important matter he sincerely hoped the Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee would insist that it should be considered without unnecessary delay. He expressed the hope that he would press the subject upon the Senate insistently and not give way to any measure that was not absolutely a necessary war measure. He thought the Senate ought to adjourn at 4 or 5 o'clock in the afternoon, but should sit as long as possible in order to facilitate the consideration of the resolutions, which, he added, ought to be passed at an early date. He did not think the Chairman of the committee ought to wait for Senators to get ready to speak, but should demand that all who desired to address the Senate be prepared on time. Mr. Frye, then asked that upon the taking up of the resolutions the yeas and nays be called.

Mr. White (Dem., Cal.,) instantly rose and made the point of order that the resolutions were already before the Senate, and that the yeas and nays could not be had upon a dead issue. The point was sustained by the President, who announced that he had already declared the resolutions to be before the Senate.

Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.,) said he desired to say in response to Mr. Frye's statement that if harsh measures were to be adopted in the beginning by the friends of annexation he wanted to warn them that it would be necessary to keep a quorum in the Senate chamber at all times.

"Well, we'll keep a quorum here," replied Mr. Frye, "as we ought to do at all times."

Opposed to Annexation.

Mr. Morrill (Rep., Vt.,) then took the floor to address the Senate in opposition to the resolutions. The venerable Senator spoke in a conversational tone, but was accorded close attention by the Senate. Mr. Morrill said he was "unable to concur with the learned Committee on Foreign Relations in regard to such annexation, whether by treaty, by joint resolution, by flagrant Executive usurpation, or in any manner which leaves an open door for their admission into the Union as a State.

"The undesirable character of the greater part of their ill-gathered races of population, gathered by contract to serve long years of semi-slavery by sugar employers, does not warrant and never can entitle them to an equal representation in the Senate of the United States with Virginia and Massachusetts or with Illinois and Colorado, nor any other State. A new member, as a business element, ought not to be pushed into the Union without the consent of all the present members. We can be their friend without taking them into our family. The Hawaiian annexation scheme hardly belongs to the present Administration or to the humanitarian war, and the time may come when even its present boldest advocates may not be unwilling to have it more justly known as an untimely seven months' offspring of some previous Administration.

"My firm conviction, however, is that annexation of distant islands is not in harmony with the Constitution of the United States, but is conspicuously repugnant thereto; nor is it in harmony with the history or even with any of the recorded opinions of our earliest and ripest statesmen.

"The Hawaiian Islands, if annexed would prove as barren of military importance as of commercial, which is wholly based on our unfortunate grant of a free market for their sugar, and their annexation would be a source of weakness, and no more desirable for the defense of the Pacific Coast than the back side of the moon. If annexation is to be our fate at least two or three of our vessels of war, including one of our best battleships, should be sent forthwith to Honolulu, unless we intend to leave the islands as an easy prize to some idle Spanish gunboat. The formal annexation of Hawaii, under a one-man power, under a Republic in name, or whatever form of governmental experiment we may choose to be compelled to prescribe, will advertise the final wreckage of the 'Monroe doctrine' so long held dear by the American people. We cannot afford to denounce and forbid all acquisitions of territory in the Western Hemisphere by European Governments, even at the peril of war, and forthwith embark in a thus bedamned enterprise ourselves. If we would have our yet unstained doctrine respected by others we must scrupulously practice what we preach.

"The historic policy of the Republic of the United States for the hundred years just passed, based as it has been upon the sound doctrine promulgated by Washington in his farewell address with words of perennial wisdom against foreign entangling alliance has taken root in the hearts of the American people, where it is treasured up as their political Bible and cannot now be uprooted by an ancient tradition.

"Its acceptance has made the Nation great, made it respected. If our fidelity to the well ripened statesmanship of the Father of His Country shall be perpetuated for the next hundred years as in the past, honor, prosperity, and power of our Republic, it may be safely predicted, will light and lead all the nations."

Constitutional Objections Raised.

At the conclusion of Mr. Morrill's speech, Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.,) entered upon a discussion of the Constitutional objections to annexation as he viewed them. "No more important question than this," said he, in beginning, "has been brought recently to the attention of Congress. It is not simply the question of the annexation of a very small territory, but it is one which involves an utter revolution of the practice of our Government and of the obligations the Government lays upon the people. I am assigned to address the Senate because the particular subject which I propose to discuss goes to the very root of the whole matter. It is a strange presentation to the country, Mr. President, that in a matter of this gravity the advocates of annexation have nothing to say. Ordinarily we have a report from the committee and an elaborate presentation of the reasons for the proposed legislation from the Chairman of the committee. But in this case we have neither a report nor a presentation of facts. We have presented to us simply the resolutions passed by the House of Representatives, and those who hold to the affirmative of those resolutions ask the Senate to act.

"The proposition which I intend to discuss is that a measure which provides for the annexation of territory is necessarily and essentially the subject matter of a treaty, and the assumption of the House that the Senate will pass upon it in this way is without Constitutional grounds."

At this point Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.,) made the point of no quorum, and the roll was called, disclosing the presence of sixty-one Senators.

"I made the point of no quorum," explained Mr. Jones, "not because I desire to delay consideration of the pending resolutions. I insist that if the rigid methods are to be resorted to with which we were threatened this morning that a quorum shall remain in the Senate to listen to arguments presented. I do not want to delay the proceedings, but I do insist that Senators shall remain here, and I shall deem it my duty to make the point of no quorum when a quorum is not present."

This statement brought Mr. Wilson (Rep.) Washington to his feet. "If," said he, with some heat, "we on this side of the chamber are to be continually embarrassed by points of order, I hope the Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee will exercise his right under the rules to move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of this matter in continuous session. If the gantlet is thus thrown down by the opposition in the first hour of debate, we ought to take it up. If the convenience of Senators is to be disturbed, then we ought to exercise the rights of a majority. I can stay here as long as can the Senator from Arkansas."

Mr. Jones replied that the threat of Mr. Wilson would have no effect upon him. He proposed to perform his duty as he saw it.

Mr. Wilson replied that he had no intention, no right to make a threat, but he fully realized, he said, that the plea of Mr. Jones was to be the plea of the opposition from time to time.

Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.) interrupted Mr. Wilson with a call for the regular order, and the Washington Senator instantly yielded the floor, "at the instance of the Senator (Mr. Hale,) who always had under his particular direction the parliamentary practice of the Senate."

Mr. Hale explained that he had no intention of taking Mr. Wilson from the floor, but he thought nothing was to be gained by such a controversy as was in progress. The measure had, he said, been taken up by unanimous consent, and the discussion was proceeding in an orderly maner. All he desired was that it should so continue.

Mr. White, Mr. Jones, Mr. Frye, and Mr. Hoar then had a mutual explanation of the statment made at the opening of the debate by Mr. Frye, Mr. Jones justifying his course by the alleged threat made by the Maine Senator.

Mr. Frye disclaimed any idea of making a threat and then repeated what he said earlier in the day. He had made his statement, he said, because he did not desire that the bankruptcy measure should be allowed to interfere with the Hawaiian discussion.

Mr. Hoar said he had no intention of pressing the bankruptcy report in opposition to the wish of Senators, although he hoped to have it disposed of at an early date.

Mr. Teller (Sil. Rep., Col.,) spoke briefly on the parliamentary situation. He asserted that no Senator had the right to farm out the time of the Senate, saying that the consent of no Senator making a speech was necessary for interrupting him when the Speaker has taken his seat. As for himself, he was prepared now to vote for the Hawaiian annexation resolution, but he recognized the right of all to be heard on the subject, and he pleaded for a proper regard for the amenities of the Senate in considering the question.

No Annexation Without a Treaty.

Resuming, Mr. Bacon addressed himself to the legal and constitutional questions of the issue. He contended that the joint resolution now before the Senate was a direct blow at a prerogative of the Senate in that the only proper method of annexing foreign territory was by means of treaty. He urged the importance of maintaining the Constitutional method in so important an undertaking. In this connection, he deprecated the suggestion that the President could seize the Hawaiian Islands without the concurrence of the Senate. He had, he said, been grieved to hear Senators suggest the propriety of such a proceeding, and he had been more than gratified at the failure of the President to act upon this unwise suggestion. The President would have no more right thus to seize Hawaii than he would have to seize Jamaica. Still, such a seizure would be as legal as would annexation by joint resolution.

Mr. Bacon contended that a statute of one country could not be made obligatory upon another country; hence the necessity of a treaty of annexation proceedings, as a treaty only can bind both countries. The effort in the present proceedings was to make a treaty by statute, and this, he contended, was irregular. He maintained that inasmuch as the annexation of Hawaii could be accomplished only by the consent of the Governments it was necessarily a consummation to be attained only by a treaty. The legislative action of the United States alone would not be sufficient legal and constitutional authority for annexation.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Bacon was frequently interrupted by Senators with questions bearing upon the constitutional point he was arguing.

Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.,) inquired whether if the Hawaiian Government made a cession of territory to this country without treaty the Congress could not accept it.

Mr. Bacon, in reply, maintained that such acceptance would require the assent of the treaty-making power.

Mr. Spooner (Rep., Wis.,) read the first line of the resolutions, "That said cession is accepted, ratified, and confirmed," and then inquired, "What cession?"

"There has been an offer to cede," replied Mr. Platt.

"Yes," said Mr. Spooner, "but an offer to cede is not a cession."

Mr. Foraker (Rep., Ohio,) inquired of Mr. Bacon whether it would not be competent for Congress to prescribe by law certain terms and conditions on which any independent Government could become a part of the United States, and whether (the terms having been complied with) the Congress might not declare the territory annexed.

"I answer the Senator yes," replied Mr. Bacon, "if you absolutely nullify the Constitution of the United States."

"If a foreign power were to concede to us a part of its territory," continued Mr. Foraker, "it might be necessary to effect the annexation by treaty, but where, as in this case, the whole foreign country comes in it is not so properly a matter of treaty, but may be accomplished by act of Congress."

In reply Mr. Bacon maintained that any change of sovereignty (except as a war measure) could be accomplished legally only by treaty, and he could see no force in Mr. Foraker's argument. He argued that such action would be an absolute surrender by the Senate of its power to ratify treaties.

In concluding his speech, Mr. Bacon said that if the Senate passed the pending resolution Congress would enter upon a revolution which would raise the flag of the United States over a country whose people were entirely and essentially different from our own people, a revolution, too, in which the Senate, because the majority has the power, would surrender its treaty-making power.

Mr. Teller Trusts the Government.

Mr. Teller said, while he had no desire to discuss the question at length, he wanted to call attention to the false assumption of Mr. Bacon that there was some Constitutional barrier to annexation by act of Congress. He was not afraid, he said, that the common sense and patriotism of the American people would lead the Government to acquire undesirable territory. It was a reflection upon the people to intimate that they could not trust themselves.

"I do not know," said Mr. Teller, "what the present war will bring to us. I confess that I would not have been unkindly disposed toward a postponement of this discussion until we could ascertain what the issue of the war is to be and what other questions may be presented to us. But, Mr. President, you cannot make the American people believe that the Government of the United States is not capable of exercising the powers of government in the Philippines or in any other part of the world, or that we cannot give to that people a Government infinitely better than they have had there for 200 years. You cannot make the American people believe that freedom and liberty will be a means of harm to the people who are asked to take their share in it.

"I don't know what the war will bring to us, but I do believe that wherever our flag flies by right of conquest, or by the consent of the people, there it will remain. And the party or the men who propose to take it down will have to reckon with the American people."

Mr. White (Dem., Cal.,) inquired of Mr. Davis if he desired to proceed further with the debate to-day. Mr. Davis expressed the wish that the discussion continue until 5:30 o'clock. Mr. White instantly moved to adjourn.

Mr. Davis asked for the yeas and nays. The motion was defeated—44 to 15—as follows:

YEAS.

Bacon, (Dem., Ga.)	Mallory, (Dem., Fla.)
Bate, (Dem., Tenn.)	Pasco, (Dem., Fla.)
Berry, (Dem., Ark.)	Pettigrew, (Sil. Rep., S. D.)
Butler, (Pop., N. C.)	Roach, (Dem., N. D.)
Chilton, (Dem., Texas.)	Turley, (Dem., Tenn.)
Clay, (Dem., Ga.)	Turner, (Pop., Wash.)
Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.)	White, (Dem., Cal.)
Jones, (Dem., Ark.)	—15.

NAYS.

Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.)	Kyle, (Ind., S. D.)
Allison, (Rep., Iowa.)	Lindsey, (Dem., Ky.)
Baker, (Rep., Kan.)	Lodge, (Rep., Mass.)
Burrows, (Rep., Mich.)	McLaurin, (Dem., S. C.)
Cannon, (Sil. Rep., Utah.)	McMillan, (Rep., Mich.)
Carter, (Rep., Mont.)	Money, (Dem., Miss.)
Clark, (Rep., Wyo.)	Morgan, (Dem., Ala.)
Cullom, (Rep., Ill.)	Penrose, (Rep., Penn.)
Davis, (Rep., Minn.)	Perkins, (Rep., Cal.)
Elkins, (Rep., W. Va.)	Pettus, (Dem., Ala.)
Fairbanks, (Rep., Ind.)	Platt, (Rep., Conn.)
Foraker, (Rep., Ohio.)	Pritchard, (Rep., N. C.)
Frye, (Rep., Me.)	Rawlins, (Dem., Utah.)
Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.)	Sewell, (Rep., N. J.)
Gorman, (Dem., Md.)	Shoup, (Rep., Idaho.)
Hale, (Rep., Me.)	Spooner, (Rep., Wis.)
Hanna, (Rep., Ohio.)	Stewart, (Sil., Nev.)
Hansbrough, (Rep., N. D.)	Teller, (Sil. Rep., Col.)
Harris, (Rep., Kan.)	Warren, (Rep., Wyo.)
Hawley, (Rep., Conn.)	Wellington, (Rep., Md.)
Heitfeld, (Rep., Idaho.)	Wetmore, (Rep., R. I.)
Hoar, (Rep., Mass.)	Wilson, (Rep., Wash.)
	—44.

Mr. White expressed the opinion that for the first day of the debate the Senate had done pretty well. He expected to proceed with the debate to-morrow, but would not proceed to-day. He suggested, therefore, that Mr. Davis move an executive session. Mr. Davis at once made the motion, and the Senate at 5:35 P. M. went into executive session, and at 5:45 P. M. adjourned.

Edenia

Lundborg's standard perfume, an old favorite with the ladies.

A NICARAGUA CANAL BILL.

Senate Committee Agrees on a Measure Providing for Canal Construction by the United States.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The Senate Committee on the Nicaragua Canal to-day agreed to report a bill providing for the construction of the Nicaragua Canal, but on lines very different from those of bills previously reported. The bill authorized today practically provides for the construction of the canal by the United States.

The Maritime Canal Company is to be continued in existence, but all the stock is to be held by the Governments of the United States, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica. The bill provides for the payment of $5,000,000 to the present stockholders for the work already performed.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The President to-day made these nominations:

Consul at Southampton, England—JOHN E. HOPLEY of Ohio.

Marshal for the District of Nevada—J. F. EMMITT of Nevada.

Postmasters—Connecticut—BRADLEY S. KEITH, Norwalk; WILLIAM P. LEETE, North Haven; GEORGE A. LEMMON, Thomaston; WILLIS W. MILDRU, East Berlin; THOMAS WALKER, Plantsville.

New York—JOHN L. KYNE, East Syracuse; JAMES M. MILLER, Washingtonville; SAMUEL D. MIXHOLLAND, Port Henry; FRANCIS H. SALT, Niagara Falls; DAVID O. WILLIAMS, Mount Vernon.

New Jersey—FRANK H. MELVILLE, Bayonne; CHARLES W. POWERS, Bloomfield.

INTERNAL REVENUE FIGURES.

Receipts in May Exceed Those of May, 1897, by $3,281,225.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The monthly statement of the collections of internal revenue shows that the May collections amounted to $14,098,117, an increase over May last year of $3,281,225.

The receipts from the several sources of revenue and the increases as compared with May, 1897, are given as follows: Spirits, $7,096,490; increase, $1,988,057. Tobacco, $3,754,062; increase, $1,018,759. Fermented liquors, $3,131,505; increase, $247,887. Oleomargarine, $88,014; increase, $23,712. Miscellaneous, $28,074; increase, $4,962.

The net increase in the receipts during the last eleven months was $19,938,808.

$600,000 for the Paris Exposition.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The conferees on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill have agreed to a provision for the Paris exposition. It is in practically the terms of the original Senate amendment, but limits the cost to $600,000.

YELLOW FEVER IN MISSISSIPPI.

Two Additional Cases Discovered at McHenry.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Two new cases of yellow fever have broken out at McHenry, Miss., the quarantined town, and were reported to Surgeon General Wyman of the Marine Hospital Service to-day. The official dispatches announcing the fresh developments in the yellow fever situation located the new cases in the same houses where the first seven cases occurred.

Camp Fontainebleau, just outside the little town, has been prepared in anticipation of further developments, and the Federal and State authorities have taken the precautions they regarded as necessary. While the authorities here were inclined to believe the situation was very encouraging, in view of the uniformly favorable reports for the past week or ten days, there was not much surprise expressed at the fresh cases under the conditions of such outbreaks, and the confinement so far of the fever to the houses already attacked is significant.

INJURED WHILE GOLFING.

The Peculiar Accident to Fred Walz of the Plainfield Golf Club.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 20.—Fred Walz of La Grand Avenue, a member of the Hillside Tennis and Golf Clubs is confined to his home with a serious wound on the forehead, the result of a peculiar accident that occurred on the golf course Saturday afternoon. Howard Wharton "sliced" a golf ball by a powerful stroke of his stick, one half of which sailed through the air at a tremendous speed and struck Walz, nearly a thousand feet away. A deep gash was cut over his eyes and he was stunned by the contact. He was carried to a near-by house, where Dr. Hedges, who was called, was obliged to take several stitches in the wound. It is thought the eyesight can be saved, but Walz will be confined to his home for several days.

ON TRIAL FOR WIFE MURDER.

The Case of Convict Braun of Sing Sing Now on at White Plains.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 20.—Adrain Braun, a convict in Sing Sing Prison, was placed on trial here to-day for murder in the first degree in killing his wife, Catharine, on the 5th of March last in Sing Sing Prison. The defense set up was insanity. An extra panel of 100 jurors had been summoned, from whom to get 12 men to pronounce a verdict as to the guilt or innocence of the accused. It took from 10 o'clock in the morning until 1 o'clock in the afternoon to get a jury.

Among the witnesses sworn were Bernard Shaffer, undertaker, of 401 East Eighty-seventh Street, New York; State Detective James Jackson, Daniel Hickey, Warden Sage's private secretary; Robert Wood, a convict, and several other convicts. During the trial Braun sat in an unconcerned manner. He paid little or no attention to the testimony.

A BATTLE WITH HORSE THIEVES.

Armed Men in Ohio Capture Bandits with Great Difficulty.

MOUNT GILEAD, Ohio, June 20.—Sheriff Purinton and his deputy, H. Bowen, yesterday started out to intercept two horse thieves who had been operating in Cardington, five miles south of here. In his haste the deputy failed to arm himself. The two officers separated to scour the woods, near which the rogues had been last seen. Bowen was successful in his search, and intercepted the men. In attempting their arrest they covered him with revolvers and marched him back into the woods. This act was witnessed by a farmer, who hurried to town with the news.

A posse was formed, and soon the woods were filled with armed men. Twelve shots were fired at close range by the bandits, and in the exchange of bullets one of them was wounded in the hand. After another chase and a battle, the men were captured. The Deputy Sheriff, whom they had captured, was threatened with death if he followed them, but not heeding their warnings, was in at the capture. The prisoners gave their names as George Dewey and Gilbert Tenny.

The Cheshire Academy.

CHESHIRE, Conn., June 20.—The Cheshire (Conn.,) Academy has its one hundred and fourth anniversary, with a graduating class of twelve, on Thursday. A special train will leave New Haven for Cheshire on the arrival of the 8 A. M. train from New York. Gen. Joseph Wheeler is counted the most distinguished graduate of this old school just now.

ON THE FLEET OFF CUBA

Unlimited Heat, Almost Unlimited Rain, Constant Vigilance, and Occasional Fighting.

USEFUL ROLE OF PRESS BOATS

The Little Vessels Render Many Services to Officers, but Are Frequently Fired Upon at Night—The Marines Ashore.

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)

ABOARD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH BOAT DAUNTLESS, OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 11.—Now that the majority of both Rear Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley's squadrons are off the south coast of Cuba, and active operations, so far as there is any activity in the war, have been centred here, the public is probably watching this section of the map with eager expectancy. So far as one can judge after playing pilot-fish to the squadron's shark for two weeks past, the public may wait some little time longer for startling news.

There is small variation from day to day. Unlimited heat, almost unlimited rain, constant watchfulness against torpedo attacks at night, and occasional desultory firing at the Spanish batteries during the day, these take up the routine life on the blockade. There are plenty of colliers coming and going in the fleet, but supplies of other sorts appear to be very short. Press boats are prohibited by international law from carrying official messages back and forth on their frequent trips to Haiti and Jamaica with news, but there is nothing to prevent their buying onions, mineral water, and such necessaries for the officers cooped up on the battleships. These small offices are gratefully received and go far toward making the press boats tolerated in the squadron. But nearly every boat in the press fleet has been shot at one or more times at night, and one of them has been hit. Fortunately, there were no casualties.

The higher naval officials recognize the great service performed by these boats in collecting and handling the news.

When a press boat hails the flagship for the last news before heading away for Kingston, Port Antonio, or Mole St. Nicholas, there is considerable excitement on board the warship.

This is a sample conversation yelled through the megaphone at 200 yards:

"Say, old man; don't forget that loaf sugar for the Commodore. And junior mess wants to know if you can't get a whole crate of onions. And don't forget the pollywater. And, say, I forgot; we must have some tobacco! What sort? Oh, anything that will smoke. Much obliged. Good-bye!"

Perhaps the British Empire, if it knew, might term this "giving aid and comfort to belligerents," but when the Commodore is reduced to brown sugar for his coffee and the junior mess, who are very amiable young men, express fears of scurvy for lack of onions with their beefsteak, and when every one is short of tobacco from the fo'castle to the ward room, how can a war correspondent refuse these appeals—even if he does get shot at when he runs into the fleet after sundown?

The Fleet Weary of "Peaceful War."

It violates no confidences to say that the whole fleet is getting heartily sick of the "peaceful war" now being waged in these latitudes. Possibly the fleet as a whole is wrong and the Strategy Board is right. We blame everything here on the Strategy Board; but, with brutally hot weather and warm, sickly rains off shore, making the boats smell and feel like Chinese laundries, with weak Spanish batteries in plain view on shore and growing stronger by each night's surreptitious work, with a fleet terribly eager to fight and an army with transports chartered only three days distant to back the fleet, one is inclined here to side with the fighting contingent.

However, before this gets into print the wisdom of the Washington authorities may have been proved and the conquest of Cuba may be going forward as irresistibly as a Fourth of July cracker. The above is the view "off Santiago de Cuba."

Every day or two the army has been reported as leaving Tampa. The Jamaica papers have landed it at half a dozen points on the south coast, but on this date the only landing, save Lieut. Delehanty's two landings of arms and supplies, has been that of the 700 marines from the Panther, who yesterday took peaceful possession of Fisherman's Point, inside the entrance of Guantanamo Bay, and burned the hamlet as the most prompt and efficacious way of disinfecting it. A landing in force, it was rumored, was scheduled for this point, but the best information now indicates this as merely a side move.

Santiago de Cuba, which is the only place, barring Cienfuegos, that the American Army would want to capture, is forty miles by water from Guantanamo Bay and further by land. By no route, acting on pilot reports, is across almost impassable swamps, with two small mountain ranges between. There is a railroad, but it is largely trestle work over the swamp land, making it impossible as a footpath for troops and without rolling stock to transport them by steam.

The understanding now is that Guantanamo Bay, being the landing point of the Haitien cable, is to be held for future use, and that duty is now confided to 700 marines on the coast of an island where Spain boasts of 120,000 loyal troops, 10,000 of whom are reported at Santiago, only forty miles away, as already said.

Marines Not Afraid of Fever.

In response to an inquiry as to what he thought of fever now he was landed, one marine replied, as he shifted his quid and his carbine:

"Oh, to hell with fever, so they give us some fighting!"

This alliterative enthusiasm voiced the general sentiment. The men had been cooped up six weeks on the Panther, and were delighted to stretch their legs on shore. They would have marched overland to capture Havana, without orders, with cheerful alacrity.

They bathed by squads this morning at daylight, and their camp on the bluff above the deserted cable station was a model of neatness and comfort, the more so when compared with the brush hovels of the Spanish coast guard company that had deserted the point only a few hours before.

How well American stamina, good food, and cleanliness will stand off the ills of Cuban climate will be settled beyond discussion by these same marines. But, whatever odds of cleanliness and sanitary precautions are in their favor, they are likely to have a severe trial. The heat of the tropical sun, which is highly uncomfortable on shipboard, is killing on shore, and the brown linen campaign suits were soaked through with perspiration before the men had been landed an hour. The night winds on shore, drawn down cold from the tops of the mountain ranges, chill the sweat-soaked workers to the bone. It is from this the fevers start.

It will depend largely upon the officers and more largely on the men themselves how well they combat these conditions. Proper precautions are troublesome, but not impossible, though it is hard to impress the necessity for them on the men before it is too late for precautionary measures.

ICE A LUXURY ON WARSHIPS.

Crew of the Machias Revel in Cool Drinks at Key West—How the New York's Ice Dwindled.

KEY WEST, Fla., June 17.—When the gunboat Machias came in yesterday afternoon, just after the auxiliary gunboat Leyden and in front of the revenue cutter Woodbury, she stood very high out of the water and had only ten tons of coal aboard. Worse than this, the supply of tobacco was entirely exhausted and the men had had no fresh fruit for many days. She had been out more than three weeks. There was great rejoicing among the crew when the bumboats came alongside with ice-cold beer, cakes, ice cream, limes, and other fruits. The boats were soon empty.

One of the officers went aft to where the shore merchants were disposing of their wares to the sailors and got two good-sized pieces of ice, with which he ran forward. "Diamonds, boys, diamonds!" he cried to the other officers, who shouted with delight. Ice water was prepared at once. The newspaper men produced tobacco and cigars, and the famine was relieved.

The men-of-war men and officers are obliged to drink tepid water in their long cruises. They have some ice when they start from Key West, but it soon gives out, owing to the great heat of the ships, and the ice-making plants which some of the larger ships have are either out of order or do not yield a large supply.

Off Cape Haitien, during Admiral Sampson's San Juan cruise, The Associated Press dispatch boat Dauntless twice brought ice to the flagship New York—half a ton each time. The price of ice in Cape Haitien is $30 a ton.

The half ton of ice had shrunk somewhat by the time it had been conveyed through the streets of Cape Haitien to the Dauntless, which lay at anchor. When the Dauntless reached the fleet the New York sent out a boat to take off the ice. The sun was blistering hot, and the ice melted at an alarming rate while it was being put into the boat. The boat's crew refused to take small pieces five pounds or so, saying that they would only melt, and they would have to bail the boat. The men were barefooted, of course, and got a good deal of comfort out of the ice by putting their feet on it. There was not much left to hoist on board the New York in bags, but the officers said it was well worth the money.

The ice at St. Thomas is natural, from the Maine lakes, and is carried down to the tropics in sailing vessels.

LEITER'S LOSSES GROWING.

Another Million Which the Father Will Have to Pay—Peavey Stock Transferred.

CHICAGO, June 20.—More threatening clouds are gathering for Leiter. Since the announcement of Leiter's withdrawal from the deal, the price of cash wheat has declined 10 cents. That means an additional loss of $1,000,000 within a week, which the elder Leiter apparently will have to pay.

Another source of evil to the Leiter prospects is the persistent rumor from across the water that foreigners are refusing the wheat Leiter sold. Various reasons are assigned for the rejection, but in each case there appears the possibility that Leiter will find his wheat coming back to him in great quantities.

The sale of options this week, which were controlled by Leiter, is another item of loss with a declining market. On the other hand, outside holders of cash wheat in the Northwest, including Peavey, came to the city to-day, and the statement has been circulated that practically all the wheat in the visible supply of the country will be involved in the Armour-Leiter deal. Reconciliation is said to have been effected between Leiter and Peavey, who was erroneously regarded by some as one of the leaders of the movement to break the market in the Northwest, which precipitated the Leiter failure.

On good authority it is said that both Pillsbury's wheat at Minneapolis and Peavey's at Duluth are embraced in the transfer from Leiter to Armour. There are perhaps 5,000,000 bushels in Minneapolis and 3,000,000 at Duluth. The addition made by admitting Peavey into the Armour camp is said to be in the neighborhood of 2,000,000 bushels. Wheat "slumped" to-day in the early trading, but recovered so that September made a gain for the day of ⅝ to ¾, and July closed only ¼ below its opening.

CASTILLIAN PRINCE ASHORE.

British Steamer Fast at Savanilla and Probably Will Be a Wreck.

SAVANILLA, June 20.—The British steamer Castillian Prince, Capt. Coull, from Marseilles via Cadiz, for New Orleans, is ashore here and will probably be a wreck. Part of the cargo may be saved.

The Castillian Prince hails from Newcastle, England, and is one of the Prince fleet. She comes to New York frequently with cargo from the West Indies. She is a steel vessel and is of 2,316 tons gross. She is 290 feet long, 38 feet beam, and 18 feet depth. She was built at Newcastle in 1893. Her managing owner is J. Knott.

HIS DIVORCE NOT VALID.

Ex-Mayor Magowan of Trenton, N. J., Finds Himself in a Predicament.

TRENTON, N. J., June 20.—The Court of Errors and Appeals this afternoon rendered a decision in which it holds that the divorce obtained by Frank A. Magowan, formerly Mayor of this city, in Oklahoma, was obtained by fraud and misrepresentation and therefore null and of no effect. The decision follows an action brought by Mrs. Magowan, No. 1 to have the Western decree set aside. The ground was that while Magowan went West to obtain residence in the Territory he continued to be a resident of this city, and never gave up his legal residence here. It was shown by his own acts that he so considered himself, and that while supposed to be building a residence in Oklahoma he formally admitted, although unwittingly, that he lived in Trenton. Magowan has married again. His second wife was the wife of the Superintendent of one of his factories. Numerous efforts have been made to cause him to separate from her, but without success. Mrs. Barnes, for whom he obtained the divorce so he might marry her, also obtained a Western divorce at the same time.

PROTESTS OF IMPORTERS.

The Board of Clasification of the United States General Appraisers will begin h

RACING AT SHEEPSHEAD

"Mike" Dwyer Won the First Three Races with Cleophus, Ben Ronald and Kingdon.

A PLUCKEY LITTLE JOCKEY

"Father Bill" Daly Gave the Talent a Surprise with Ortoland, and Also Won a Race with Rusher—A Good Ride by Hamilton.

The races yesterday at the Sheepshead Bay track of the Coney Island Jockey Club, with "Mike" Dwyer winning three of them and "Bill" Daly winning two, made the old guard among racegoers think of the old days when that sort of thing was no uncommon occurrence, particularly when the Dwyer Brothers raced in partnership. Mr. Dwyer had his innings in the first three races of the day, which were won in succession by Cleophus, Ben Ronald, and Kingdon, all three favorites in the betting. Sloan rode the first and last named of this trio and Sims had the mount on Ben Ronald, Sloan having to ride Nuto, which ran second in that race. In each instance the races were easy ones for the winners, and no particular skill in the saddle was required, so that any boy could have won with the horses, in all probability, though the idolators at the Sloan shrine will hardly admit this.

After the second race, in which David Gideon ran third with Leedsville, he claimed Nuto, which had beaten his horse for second place, the colt costing him, under the rules, $2,070. The Bronleys did not like this, so in revenge they claimed Leedsville at $1,070, a deal in which Mr. Gideon seems to have gotten all the best of it. Such incidents are no unusual on the American turf that it created quite a sensation among the cluster of owners and trainers who happened to be cognizant of the proceedings. If it turns out to be the first step looking to making selling races what they are intended to be it will be a good thing for owners and racegoers generally, as the selling races will not be such one-sided affairs as they have been thus far this season.

Ortoland brought about an upset in the fourth race, for which he was so little fancied that the bookmakers laid 30 to 1 against his chance of winning, Sly Fox being made a hot favorite for the dash. But Sly Fox seemed to have no speed at all, and Ortoland was in front from flag fall to finish, though Defender ran him a disputing sort of race for a half mile, and a half mile, being content after that to run in second place, where he finished, a half length in front of Howard Mann. In the field of starters was Jefferson, who was ridden by a bright little fellow named Dangman, who rode his first race on the animal. While the lot were not the first to turn one of the horses, probably Howard Mann, crowded up against Jefferson and forced him against the fence in such a way as to tear a big hole in young Dangman's left leg. Instead of fainting or making any fuss about it, the lad rode the race out pluckily, turned his horse about, and came back to scales with the blood streaming down into his boot from the gaping wound. He dismounted, weighed out, and then announced that he was badly hurt in some way, the whole being done with the nonchalance of a veteran. Eight stitches had to be taken in the wound by Dr. Morgan, who was in the jockeys' room, but he refused to take anaesthetics, and watched the operation of the surgeon as coolly as if it was nothing out of the ordinary. The pluck of the lad not yet out of his teens won him the instant friendship of all his fellows in the jockeys' quarters, and he was quite the hero of the afternoon.

The last race, which was won by Isidor from the favorite, Kinnikinic, was worthy of mention principally because Hamilton rode the winner with all the skill and dash that is now characterized the work of this jockey. He was pocketed on the backstretch, and seemed to be in a bad way, but he kept his head and on the turn to the stretch stole the rail from Van Antwerpt, and beat him home in a drive. It was a skillful bit of waiting and riding.

The Summaries.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, in seven races:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Penalties and allowances. Purse $600, added to a subscription fee of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:08 2-5.

1—Cleophus, M. F. Dwyer's ch. m., 4 years, by Wagner-Linnie, 121 pounds, even money and 2 to 5.....(Sloan)
2—Lady Marian, August Belmont's ch. f., 3, 105, 13 to 5 and 7 to 10.....(Sims)
3—Lambent, M. Clancy's br. m., 5, 114, 25 to 1..(Williams)

Peat, 5, 116, 4 to 1, (Hewett;) First Fruit, 3, 107, 200 to 1, (O'Connor,) and Nana H., 4, 111, 60 to 1, (O'Donnell,) also ran and finished as named.

Won handily by two lengths; a half length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Selling. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Six furlongs on the turf. Time—1:42 2-5. No bid for the winner.

1—Ben Ronald, M. F. Dwyer's br. g., 4 years, by Hindoo-Ben-my-Chree, 110 pounds, $1,000, 3 to 5 and 2 to 5.....(Sims)
2—Nuto, Bromley & Co.'s ch. c., 3, 103, 2 to 1 and 3 to 5.....(Sloan)
3—Leedsville, D. Gideon's b. h., 4, 108, 10 to 1..(Mather)

Estara, 4, 117, 10 to 1, (Williams;) Imperator, 4, 108, 9 to 2, (Songer;) Woodfaun, 3, 102, 100 to 1, (O'Donnell,) and Bastion, 4, 105, 200 to 1, (O'Connor,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by two lengths; four lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Daisy Stakes for two-year-olds. Purse $750, added to a sweepstakes of $30 each, half forfeit, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. Five furlongs on the turf track. Time—1:01 3-5.

1—Kingdon, M. F. Dwyer's b. c., by Kingston-Lady Ballard, 123 pounds, 1 to 5 and out..(Sloan)
2—Larva, Marcus Daly's ch. c., 123, 5 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Taral)
3—Armament, Oneck Stable's b. c., 118, 5 to 1..(Spencer)
4—Queen's Badge, W. C. Daly's b. g., 115, 15 to 1.....(Hirsch)

Won easily by two lengths, ten lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap. Purse $800, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:56 1-5.

1—Ortoland, W. C. Daly's b. c., 3 years, by Magnetizer-Ortegal, 88 pounds, 30 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(O'Connor)
2—Defender, J. P. Dawes's ch. h., 5, 98, 7 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Maher)
3—Howard Mann, Carruthers & McDonald's b. h., (Songer;) Bon Ino, 4, 96, 15 to 1, (Thompson,) Ben Eder, 5, 110, 10 to 1 (Doggett;) Sly Fox, 3, 123, 6 to 5, (Sims;) Hanwell, 6, 103, 20 to 1, (Snyder;) Bon Ino, 4, 96, 15 to 1, (Thompson,) and Jefferson, 5, 90, 30 to 1, (Dangman) also ran and finished as named. Won in a drive by two lengths, a half length between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Futurity course. Time—1:13 1-5. No bid for the winner.

1—Rushbor, W. C. Daly's ch. c., by Magnetizer-Rushlight, $1,000, 107 pounds, 8 to 5 and 2 to 5.....(Sloan)
2—Jack Point, D. Gideon's br. c., 102, 9 to 10 and 1 to 4.....(Maher)
3—Francis Booker, J. D. Smith's ch. f., 99, 60 to 1.....(Songer)
4—Tulane, M. F. Dwyer's br. c., 110, 8 to 1..(Sims)

Won in a drive by a length; three lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Grass Inaugural Stakes for three-year-olds and upward. Penalties and allowances. Purse $750, added to a sweepstakes of $30 each, half forfeit, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. Six furlongs on the turf track. Time—1:13 2-5.

1—Isidor, Marcus Daly's ch. h., 4 years, by Amphion-Isis, 120 pounds, 9 to 5 and 3 to 8.....(Hamilton)
2—Van Antwerp, Bromley & Co.'s br. c., 3, 120, 15 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Taral)
3—Kinnikinic, W. Laimbeer's br. h., 4, 120, 3 to 5.....(Irving)
4—Tanis, Howard Patterson's b. g., 5, 117, 100 to 1.....(McDermott)

Won by a length; the same distance between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Handicap. Six furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Harry Reed	135	Commercial Traveler..110
Kenmore Queen	120	Tinkler
Loiterer	110	Squire Abingdon

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-old fillies. One mile.

Bona Den	111	Clonsilla
Tabouret	111	Ruby Lips

THIRD RACE.—The Foam Stakes, for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Halftime	122	Greyfield
Muggins	122	Ahom
Havelock	110	Autumn

FOURTH RACE.—Coney Island Handicap. Six furlongs.

Typhoon II	128	Buela
Isidor	116	Dr. Black
George Keene	115	Handball
Maceo	115	

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-old fillies. Selling. Five furlongs.

La Cheviot	112	Lyric
Chemisette	109	Charmante
Tendresse	108	St. Sophia
Royal Maiden	101	Mrs. Jimmie
Bettie Gray	101	Diminutive
Lepida	99	Mischief Maker

SIXTH RACE.—For all ages. Selling. One mile and a sixteenth on the turf.

Damien	127	Handball	104
Double Quick	118	Rappahannock	104
Doggett	118	Merlin	101
Burlesque	116	Nosey	101
Rotterdam	116	Longacre	101
Juno	113		

Rancho del Paso Yearlings Sale.

The last of the consignment of yearlings from the Rancho del Paso Farm of J. B. Haggin was sold at the Sheepshead Bay paddocks yesterday afternoon before the races. Following is a list of those that brought $400 or more:

Bay colt, by July-Rose G., by Leinster; Charles Oxx $400
Chestnut colt, by Watercress-Rosalind, by Billet; G. Murphy 1,100
Brown colt, by Watercress-Sabrina, by Norfolk; H. Theobald 1,600
Bay colt, by Sir Modred-School Girl, by Pat Molloy; H. Theobald 2,100
Chestnut colt, by Golden Garter-Shasta, by Spendthrift; A. J. Joyner 500
Bay colt, by Goldfinch-Springlike, by Springbok; G. D. Wilson 1,500
Brown colt, by Artillery-Ventura, by Virgil; W. Lakeland 500
Chestnut filly, by Goldfinch-Yum Yum, by Onondaga; W. L. Powers 1,600
Bay colt, by Chorister-Zodiac, by Spendthrift; W. Lakeland 775

BIG PRICES FOR HORSES.

The Get of Lamplighter and Yearlings from the Runnymede and Grathiana Studs Sold.

The first of the get of that great race horse Lamplighter, the conqueror of all of the good race horses of his day, were offered for sale at auction last night, with the lot of seventy-three yearlings, the property of the Runnymede and McGrathiana studs, at the American Horse Exchange. James R. Keene wanted the first of the stallion's get offered, a splendid-looking chestnut colt out of Harebell, that looked almost as big as a two-year-old. But Mr. Keene did not get him, for after bidding on him up to $6,000 he dropped out of the competition, when Charles T. Patterson, the former owner of Ornament, bid $6,100 and secured him at that price. The get of Hanover was in great demand, and the prices throughout the sale were excellent.

A large crowd of racing men was present, among them being John E. Madden, R. W. Walden, A. H. Morris, John Daly, Dave Gideon, A. J. Joyner, P. J. Dwyer, Walter Rollins, Eugene Leigh, Jere Dunn, "Billy" Lakeland, James R. Keene, "Alfy" Lakeland, W. L. Powers, Charles Reed, Charles F. Dwyer, John Hunter, Charles T. Patterson, L. O. Appleby, David T. Pulsifer, Charles Hughes, Frank McCabe, Matt Byrnes, J. A. Turney, J. E. McDonald, and Sydney Paget.

The yearlings that brought $300 or over, with the names of the purchasers, are as follows:

PROPERTY OF THE RUNNYMEDE STUD.

Bay colt, by Bramble-Semper Cara, by King Alfonso; P. J. Dwyer $4,000
Brown colt, by Sir Dixon-Merry Maiden, by Virgil; Fleischmann Brothers 500
Bay colt, (brother to Mabel Glenn,) by Hindoo-Calphurnia, by Jullus; Fleischmann Brothers 700
Chestnut colt, (half brother to Toano,) by Hindoo-Salara, by Salvator; A. J. Joyner 800
Chestnut colt, by Sir Dixon-Mattie Amelia, by King Alfonso; Bromley & Co. 350
Bay colt, by Hindoo-Miss Hawkins, by Billet; Eugene Leigh 700
Black colt, (brother to Dacian,) by Hindoo-Miss Moore, by Falsetto; Fleischmann Brothers 850
Bay colt, by Hindoo-Amy Davenport, by Leonatus; Dr. Hagyard 1,100
Bay colt, by Bramble-Knickknick, by Long Taw; F. R. Hamilton 900

PROPERTY OF THE McGRATHIANA STUD.

Chestnut colt, (brother to Handball,) by Hanover-Keepsake, by Onondaga; Pat Dunne, Chicago $2,500
Chestnut colt, by Hanover-Dilemma, by Onondaga; F. F. Dwyer 2,000
Brown colt, (half brother to Eulalia,) by Hanover-Flying Witch, by Duke of Montrose; Julius Bauer 2,700
Chestnut colt, by Hanover-Miss Baden, by Baden-Baden; Julius Bauer 2,600
Chestnut colt, by Hanover-Hot Scotch, by Hopeful; James R. Keene 3,100
Chestnut colt, by Hanover-Despenia, by King Alfonso; J. E. Seagram, Toronto, Canada 750
Chestnut colt, by Hanover-Philura, by Jim Johnson; Oneck Stable 1,850
Chestnut colt, by Hanover-Jersey Girl, by King Ernest; J. E. Seagram 550
Chestnut colt, by Hanover-King Cup, by Kingcraft; T. B. Alexander 1,750
Bay colt, by Hanover-Miss Winkle, by Fellowcraft; W. H. Lauderman 550
Bay colt, by Hanover-Astrakhan, by Strathmore; P. J. Dwyer 850
Bay colt, by Hanover-Vera, by King Alfonso; J. E. Seagram 700
Hand, chestnut colt, by Hanover-Andelia, by Thunderstorm; W. E. Applegate 900
Chestnut colt, by Lamplighter-Harebell, by Stratford; Charles T. Patterson 6,100
Bay colt, by Troubadour-Expectation, by Hindoo; T. W. Coulter, Chicago 500
Bay colt, by Troubadour-Pet Galway, by Enquirer; James R. Keene 1,500
Bay colt, by Strathmore-La Julve, by Mortemer; J. S. Wadsworth 550
Bay colt, by Strathmore-Zuhlan, by Uhlan; J. S. Wadsworth 1,150
Bay colt, by Strathmore-Lileth, by Ten Broeck; George Murphy 325
Brown colt, by Strathmore-Kelp, by Strachino; J. W. Long 500
Brown colt, by Pirate of Penzance-Pleased, by Tremont; J. T. Hayes 325
Bay colt, by Pirate of Penzance-Kaskaskia, by Saxon; Eugene Leigh 800
Bay colt, by Pirate of Penzance-Katie H., by Ten Broeck; Charles T. Patterson 1,200
Bay colt, by Bramble-Little Bess, by Macduff; T. W. Coulter, Chicago 1,100
Black colt, by Onondaga-Bettie M., by Saunterer; T. B. Alexander 750
Chestnut colt, by Fonso-Harpy, by Onondaga; Walter Rollins 400
Chestnut colt, by Fonso-Jennie Lee, by Luke Blackburn; Bromley & Co. 450
Chestnut colt, by Onondaga-Listuriah, by John Morgan; Walter Rollins 350
Bay colt, by Lamplighter-Celia, by Day Star; Eugene Leigh 300
Bay colt, by Strathmore-Marmora, by Falsetto; T. W. Coulter 500
Bay colt, by Pirate of Penzance-Romona, by Flood; J. P. Hayes 400
Chestnut filly, by Hanover-Extra, by Duke of Montrose; B. J. Clyde 500
Chestnut filly, by Hanover-Device, by Sir Bevys; P. J. Dwyer 500
Chestnut filly, by Hanover-Miss Dawn, by Strathmore; R. Johnson 725
Brown colt, by Lamplighter-Glidaga, by Onondaga; W. M. Hayes 500
Bay colt, (brother to Diminutive,) by Sir Dixon-Meridin, by Hindoo; A. J. Joyner 1,100
Bay colt, by Hindoo-Brenda, by King Alfonso; Eugene Leigh 400

PILLSBURY BEATS TARRASCH.

Leaders in the Vienna Chess Match Tied at 10 to 3.

VIENNA, June 20.—The chess experts met in the fourteenth round of the international tournament at the local chess club this morning. They faced each other as follows:

Halprin vs. Lipke, Maroczy vs. Caro, Steinitz vs Baird, Marco vs. Trenchard, Schlechter vs. Burn, Showalter vs. Walbrodt, Blackburne vs. Alapin, Pillsbury vs. Tarrasch, Janowski vs. Schiffers, and Tschigorin a bye.

Play was adjourned at 2 o'clock, when the following results had been recorded: Halprin and Lipke drew, Steinitz defeated Baird, and Marco had disposed of Trenchard. The other games remained unfinished. Maroczy and Schlechter have winning chances, while the other games were adjourned even.

When play in the tournament was concluded to-day it was found that Schlechter had beaten Burn, Pillsbury had beaten Tarrasch, Janowski had worsted Schiffers, while Showalter and Walbrodt and Blackburne and Alapin had drawn. Maroczy had also disposed of Caro. Here follow the totals of all the competitors up to date:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Alapin	8½	4½	Pillsbury	10	3
Baird	2½	10½	Schiffers	5	8
Blackburne	5½	7½	Schlechter	6½	7½
Burn	7	6	Showalter	5	8
Caro	4	9	Steinitz	7½	6½
Halprin	6½	7½	Tarrasch	10	3
Janowski	8½	4½	Trenchard	2½	10½
Lipke	7	6	Tschigorin	7	6
Marco	6½	7½	Walbrodt	7½	5½
Maroczy	9	5			

The pairing for the fifteenth round, to be played to-morrow, will be as follows: Tarrasch vs. Janowski, Alapin vs. Pillsbury, Walbrodt vs. Blackburne, Burn vs. Showalter, Trenchard vs. Schlechter, Baird vs. Marco, Caro vs. Steinitz, Lipke vs. Maroczy, Schiffers vs. Tschigorin, and Halprin a bye.

CHICAGO REAL ESTATE SOLD.

Lot and Building on La Salle Street Bring $550,000 Cash.

CHICAGO, June 20.—Harriet Blair Borland to-day paid to Lyman D. Hammond of Chicago and John C. Hammond of Northampton, Mass., $550,000 cash for the ground and building at the southeast corner of La Salle and Monroe Streets.

The ground has a frontage of 110 feet on La Salle Street and of 50 feet on Monroe Street. The building is six stories high, and is known as the Hampshire Building. The value of the building was not considered in the sale.

Because of the amount of the consideration and the fact that the entire amount was paid in cash, the transaction is considered by real estate men to be the most important in the history of Ch[illegible]ty since the financial panic of 1893

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Begin Their Western Trip with a Defeat in Pittsburg.

SEYMOUR WAS QUITE UNSTEADY

Seven Bases on Balls, Aided by Poor Playing, Gave the Pittsburgs a Victory—Brooklyns Win in Cleveland.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	34	18	.654
Boston	33	19	.635
Cleveland	31	20	.608
Baltimore	20	20	.592
Chicago	30	23	.566
Pittsburg	28	24	.538
New York	26	25	.510
Philadelphia	21	27	.438
Brooklyn	21	28	.429
Washington	19	33	.365
St. Louis	19	33	.365
Louisville	17	38	.309

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Pittsburg, 9; New York, 2.
Brooklyn, 7; Cleveland, 4.
Chicago, 5; Boston, 4.
Baltimore, 17; Cincinnati, 2.
Louisville, 8; Washington, 1.
Philadelphia, 14; St. Louis, 2.

Games To-day.

New York in Pittsburg.
Brooklyn in Cleveland.
Boston in Chicago.
Baltimore in Cincinnati.
Washington in Louisville.
Philadelphia in St. Louis.

PITTSBURG, June 20.—The New Yorks were clearly outplayed by the Pittsburgs to-day. Seymour was wild and gave seven bases on balls, some of which resulted in runs. Joyce went to the bat three times and a base on balls was given him each time. Davis and Gleason made errors that proved costly to the visitors. Attendance, 2,000. Score:

PITTSBURG.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Don'van, rf.	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	V'H'l'n, cf.	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
O'Brien, cf.	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	Tiernan, lf.	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
Gray, 3b.	3	1	3	2	0	0	0	Joyce, 1b.	0	0	0	0	9	0	0
McC'thy, c.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Davis, ss.	0	1	3	1	2	3	2
Davis, 1b.	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	Gleason, 2b.	1	1	1	0	1	2	0
Padden, 2b.	1	2	1	1	5	1	0	McC'ry, rf.	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
B'w'man, c.	0	0	5	3	0	0	0	H'tman, 3b.	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
Ely, ss.	0	1	1	1	1	2	0	Warner, c.	0	0	7	2	0	0	0
Killen, p.	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	Seymo'r, p.	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Total.	9	8	27	17	2			Total.	2	6	24	12	5		

Pittsburg	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—9
New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 2. Stolen bases—Bowerman. Double plays—McCarthy, Padden, and Davis; Hartman and Joyce; Tiernan and G. Davis. First base on balls—Off Killen, 4; off Seymour, 7. Struck out—By Killen, 3; by Seymour, 7. Passed ball—Warner. Umpire—Mr. Cushman. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Heydler.

A VICTORY FOR THE BROOKLYNS.

Timely Batting Enables Them to Win in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, June 20.—The Brooklyns played real baseball against the home team to-day and scored a well-earned victory. They won the game in the sixth inning by bunching four hits, including a brace of two-baggers, which, aided by a couple of errors, brought six runs across the plate. Score:

CLEVELAND.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Burkett, lf.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Griffin, cf.	0	2	5	0	0	0	0
O'Con'r, 1b.	2	2	10	2	0	0	0	Jones, rf.	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
Wallace, ss.	0	0	2	2	1	3	0	L'Ch'nce, ss.	1	2	2	1	0	1	0
McKean, ss.	0	1	3	1	1	2	0	Sh'kard, lf.	1	2	7	1	0	0	0
Tebeau, 2b.	0	2	2	2	6	1	0	Tucker, 1b.	1	2	8	0	0	0	0
Blake, rf.	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	Hallm'n, 2b.	1	3	2	4	0	0	0
McAleer, cf.	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	Shindle, 3b.	0	1	0	2	2	2	0
Zimmer, c.	0	1	4	2	0	0	0	Ryan, c.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Young, p.	0	0	1	2	3	0	0	Dunn, p.	1	1	0	1	2	0	0
Total.	4	9	27	20	4			Total.	7	13	27	12	0		

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	—4
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	—7

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 2. Left on bases—Cleveland, 10; Brooklyn, 7. First base on balls—Off Young, 1; off Dunn, 4. Struck out—By Young, 1. Two-base hits—Zimmer, Tucker, Jones, La Chance. Sacrifice hit—Sheckard. Double plays—O'Connor, and McKean; Shindle, Hallman, and Tucker. Hit by pitcher—By Young, 1. Wild pitch—Dunn. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

Philadelphia, 14; St. Louis, 2.

ST. LOUIS, June 20.—Esper was batted all over the field to-day. The Philadelphias secured twenty-one hits off his delivery. The game was a listless one. Attendance, 1,000. Score:

St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	—2
Philadelphia	3	1	3	0	3	0	0	4	0	—14

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 9. Base hits—St. Louis, 11; Philadelphia, 21. Errors—St. Louis, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Batteries—St. Louis, Esper and Sugden; Philadelphia, Donohue and McFarland. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Curry.

Baltimore, 17; Cincinnati, 2.

CINCINNATI, June 20.—The home team played a poor fielding game, and this, with the eighteen hits made off Dammann, gave the Baltimores an easy victory. Attendance, 3,000. Score:

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—2
Baltimore	3	0	0	6	0	1	0	5	2	—17

Earned runs—Baltimore, 9; Cincinnati, 2. Base hits—Cincinnati, 7; Baltimore, 18. Errors—Cincinnati, 5; Baltimore, 10. Batteries—Cincinnati, Dammann and Vaughn; Baltimore, Esper and Robinson. Umpire—Mr. Snyder. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

Chicago, 5; Boston, 4.

CHICAGO, June 20.—The Orphans won their first game from the champions to-day in a close finish. For seven innings Callahan was invincible, the locals meanwhile having bunched their hits for five runs. In the eighth the visitors used the stick to good advantage, and with the aid of two bases on balls scored four runs. Bergen started the ninth inning for the Bostons with a double, but the next three batters were easy outs. Attendance, 3,200. Score:

Chicago	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	—5	
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	—4	

Earned runs—Chicago, 3; Boston, 2. Base hits—Chicago, 9; Boston, 4. Batteries—Chicago, Callahan and Donahue; Boston, Nichols and Bergen. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Wood.

Louisville, 8; Washington, 1.

LOUISVILLE, June 20.—The Colonels defeated the Washingtons in a dull and uninteresting game. Frazer's pitching and a stop of a line hit by Ritchey were the only features. Score:

Louisville	1	0	0	0	5	0	2	0	—8	
Washington	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	

Earned runs—Louisville, 6; Washington, 1. Base hits—Louisville, 15; Washington, 4. Errors—Washington, 2. Batteries—Louisville, Frazer and Powers; Washington, Weyhing and McGuire. Umpire—Mr. McDonald. Assistant Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

Other Games.

At Syracuse—Syracuse, 7; Montreal, 1.
At Providence—Providence, 9; Buffalo, 3.
At Newark—Newark, 13; Paterson, 2.
At New Brunswick, N. J.—Rutgers College, 18; Alumni, 7.

Springfields to Continue.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 20.—President Powers of the Eastern League, President Draper of the Providence Club, and ex-Manager Barnie of the Brooklyn Club held a conference with the stockholders of the Springfield Club to-day, and it was decided to continue this club in the league, with Mr. Barnie as manager. The players were paid a part of their salaries, and the rest was guaranteed. The team left for Buffalo to-night to play its game there to-morrow.

Baseball Notes.

Doheny was not replaced by Gettig, because he was hit hard in the first inning in Philadelphia on Saturday. Manager Anson took him out of the game because he seemed unable to locate the plate. Gettig pitched a good game, but, unfortunately, received poor support. Hartman's three misplays had much to do with the New Yorks' defeat.

***

Wilmot, although his ten days' notice of release expired last Thursday, continues to wear a New York uniform. Neither Wilmot nor the management would state whether or not his release had been recalled.

***

The Chicago and Cincinnati Clubs reaped a rich harvest out of the recent series between the two teams in Chicago. More than 30,000 persons paid admission to see the four games. The Chicago Club will make a good part of its expenses during the next four weeks if the team continues to play good ball. Next to New York and Boston, Chicago is the best paying city in the League.

***

The New Yorks will play four games in Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Chicago before they return to the Polo Grounds on July 4, when they are scheduled to play two games with the Bostons. The Brooklyns will play out of town on July 4 for the first time in three years. They will play a double game in Washington.

***

In the Wilkesbarre-Toronto game in Wilkesbarre yesterday, Umpire O'Laughlin awarded the game to the home team after twelve innings had been played. Each team had scored ten runs, and the Toronto team refused to play, claiming that they had to catch a train.

OUR TENNIS PLAYERS ABROAD.

The All-England Championship Games Open at Wimbledon.

LONDON, June 20.—The All-England lawn tennis championship tournament opened at Wimbledon to-day.

The American competitors, Messrs. Hobart, Grant, Parmly, and Paret, drew byes in the first round.

The interest of the day centred in the appearance of Clarence Hobart, the American player, who outclassed his opponent at every point as soon as he learned the court. The first set was well contested, and the last two were walk-overs, the scores being 9—7, 6—3, 6—2.

Paret is out of condition, having had no opportunity to practice since he arrived in this country. Nevertheless he gave his adversary, G. M. Simond, a hard and brilliant fight, particularly in the last set. The umpire criticised his running service, and called frequent faults on him for delivering the ball with his foot over the line. The score of this game stood 7—9, 6—3, 6—3, 12—10.

Grant is a promising youngster, but was outclassed, his scores being 6—1, 6—1, 6—1.

Hobart, in speaking of his contest at Algburth on Saturday last, said that he would have made a better showing in the finals had he not been compelled to play in the rain, which he had never done in the United States. He added that he finds the turf harder and the balls faster in the English than in the American courts, and that it will take time for him to became accustomed to the new conditions.

CRUISE OF THE KNOCKABOUTS.

The Stella Leads the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Fleet Into Morris Cove.

NEW HAVEN, June 20.—Sherman Hoyt, one of the most expert of the younger Corinthians on Long Island Sound, sailed the Stella into Morris Cove this afternoon, leading the fleet of one-design knockabouts in the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club cruise. The Stella was riding at anchor, with her sails snugly furled, before the Senta, sailed by her owner, Daniel Bacon, arrived. Commodore Henry C. Rouse's Mistral, sailed by Mr. De Forrest, was third, and the others were all safely in harbor before sunset. The Stella covered the course in a trifle more than six hours, a remarkable performance for a tiny craft of 21-foot water line.

The yachtsmen started from the Oyster Bay Clubhouse shortly after 9 o'clock in the morning, at which time the following boats were under sail and standing off and on in the vicinity of the black spar buoy that marks the channel off the point of Centre Island, from which place the start was made:

Yacht and Owner.	Sailed By.
Mistral, Com. Henry C. Rouse	Mr. De Forrest
Midge, F. C. Boyer	E. W. McClelland
Keewaydin, R. C. Wetmore	C. W. Wetmore
Valfu, George Bullock	Owner
Stella, John S. Hoyt	Sherman Hoyt
Nakodo, J. T. Sherman	Frederick Sherman
Senta, Daniel Bacon	Owner
Tosto, John C. Scott	Lloyd M. Scott
Punkah, George Trotter	George Trotter
Golightly, E. H. Norton	Not announced
Wyntjie, Miss Helen Benedict	F. S. Hastings
Bee, Nelson B. Burr	Robert W. Gibson
Francis, George G. Mills	Owner
Gloria, J. R. Maxwell, Jr.	Owner
Heron, W. R. Garrison	Leonard Jacobs

Of these ten started on the voyage and the others went part of the way with the competing yachts. The names of the five that returned to Oyster Bay late in the afternoon could not be ascertained from the roof of the clubhouse.

The list of prizes has already been published in THE TIMES. It consists of valuable pieces of plate donated by officers and members of the club. The yacht will start early to-morrow morning for New London, and from their decks the yachtsmen will witness the Yale-Cornell-Harvard boat races on Wednesday and Thursday. The voyage home will begin on Friday morning, and, barring accidents, the squadron will anchor again in the home port late Saturday night.

NIAGARA HAS A SPIN AT SEA.

Howard Gould's New Yacht Preparing for Her Final Speed Trial.

Howard Gould's new steam yacht Niagara passed outside Sandy Hook yesterday morning at 10:20 o'clock, having left her anchorage in the upper bay shortly after 9 o'clock. On board the yacht were Mr. Gould and Capt. Shackford. The Niagara did not make any attempt to speed her engines, and returned before the harbor was closed for the night.

The trip was made for the purpose of getting her machinery running smoothly before a final speed test is made, when it is confidently expected that she will make 17 knots an hour, an advance of 3 knots beyond the guaranteed speed. The Niagara has not formally been turned over to Mr. Gould as yet, and Wilmington, Del., is painted on her stern under the name of her hailing port. When she officially becomes the property of Mr. Gould her hailing port will be New York.

MISS BRADLEY COMMENDED.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Unionists Give Her a Silver Water Set.

LEXINGTON, Ky., June 20.—The President of the State Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Mrs. Francis E. Beauchamp, and members of the Executive Committee went to Frankfort this afternoon and at the Governor's Mansion presented a solid-silver water set to Miss Christine Bradley, the Governor's daughter, in recognition of

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THE STORY OF A CRIME.

Before the Hawaiian crime is actually consummated by the vote of the Senate and the signature of WILLIAM MCKINLEY it will be profitable to recall for the better understanding of the morals of the transaction a few salient facts of recent Hawaiian history, showing how the present Government of those islands was founded and the peculiar relations of the United States Minister to the revolution which upset the lawful Government, made DOLE President, and paved the way for annexation.

JOHN L. STEVENS, an old friend and neighbor of Mr. BLAINE at Augusta, was sent to Honolulu as United States Minister in 1889, very soon after the inauguration of President HARRISON, in whose Cabinet Mr. BLAINE was Secretary of State. Immediately after his arrival he began to write to Secretary BLAINE of "the strong American feeling" prevailing at Honolulu. "Shall American civilization ultimately prevail here?" he wrote in March, 1890. In August, 1891, he wrote that "a proper regard for American interests will require one ship here most of the time in 1892."

On March 8, 1892, Minister STEVENS wrote a remarkable letter, in which was foretold with remarkable detail and precision the main events of a revolution which actually occurred ten months later. We quote from this prophetic utterance:

"If the Government here should be surprised and overturned by an orderly and peaceful revolutionary movement, largely of native Hawaiians, and a provisional or republican Government organized and proclaimed, would the United States Minister and naval authorities here be justified in responding affirmatively to the call of the members of the removed Government to restore them to power or replace them in possession of the Government buildings? Or should the United States Minister and naval commander confine themselves exclusively to the preservation of American property, the protection of American citizens, and the prevention of anarchy? Should a revolutionary attempt of the character indicated be made there are strong reasons to presume that it would begin with the seizure of the police station, with its arms and ammunition, and, this accomplished, the Royal Palace and Government Building, containing the Cabinet offices and archives, would very soon be captured."

The Queen promulgated the new Constitution on Jan. 14, 1893. On that day the United States warship Boston returned from a ten days' trip among the islands with Minister STEVENS on board. Also, on that day, at a meeting of revolutionists, a "Committee of Safety" was formed and the conspiracy for the immediate dethronement of the Queen took definite shape and began active operations. The first question raised was whether "a protectorate should not be sought from the United States steamship-of-war Boston," and a special committee that evening waited upon Minister STEVENS to inquire what his course would be. The Minister said, in reply to questions, that the United States troops on board the Boston would be ready to land at any moment to prevent the destruction of American life and property, and that "whatever Government was established and was actually in possession of the Government Building, the executive departments and archives, and in possession of the city, that was a de facto Government proclaiming itself as a Government, and would necessarily have to be recognized."

Two of the conspirators, L. A. THURSTON and W. O. SMITH, called upon Minister STEVENS on Monday, Jan. 16, and informed him that, as their "plans" were not perfected, the committee had decided not to ask for a landing of United States troops until the following morning. It was too late. Minister STEVENS informed his visitors that "he had ordered the troops to be landed at 5 o'clock, and they would come." They did come—three companies of bluejackets, one of artillery, one of marines, 154 men and 10 officers; with 14,000 cartridges for rifles and the Gatling gun, 1,200 revolver cartridges, and 174 explosive shells for the revolving cannon. These forces were landed, on foreign soil, not at the request of the lawful Government—the Governor of Oahu promptly sent a formal note of protest to Minister STEVENS—representing 88,000 of the population, but at the request of a committee of rebels representing 2,000 American residents.

The events of this successful conspiracy now moved like clockwork. Of the United States troops, landed for "the protection of American life and property," one company of marines was left at the legation, where the "American life and property" were to be found, while the rest of the force was marched to Arion Hall, a structure close to the palace and just across the street from the Government Building, where, of course, the rebels would necessarily make their attack. Rear Admiral SKERRETT reported that Arion Hall was ill-chosen for the professed purpose for which the troops were landed. "Naturally," he adds, "if they were landed with a view to supporting the Provisional Government troops then occupying the Government Building, it was a wise choice." Everything being ready, on Tuesday, Jan. 17, the conspirators signed their proclamation announcing that the Hawaiian monarchy had been "abrogated" and a Provisional Government established, with SANFORD B. DOLE as Chairman of the Executive Council. They took this to the Government Building and there read it, within seventy-five yards of the point where the United States forces were stationed with their Gatling gun and small cannon. With only the Government Building in their hands, the Queen being at the palace and her troops in possession of the police station, and but for the overawing force of United States troops in possession also of the city, the rebels posted off to the American Legation with a request for recognition. They got it with extraordinary promptness. The Provisional Government was proclaimed between 2 and 3 o'clock. Two hours later the new Government had received the following document, which, to our shame, will live in history:

United States Legation,
Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, Jan. 17, 1893.

A Provisional Government having been duly constituted in place of the recent Government of Queen LILIUOKALANI, and said Provisional Government being in full possession of the Government buildings, the archives, and the Treasury, and in control of the capital of the Hawaiian Islands, I hereby recognize said Provisional Government as the de facto Government of the Hawaiian Islands.

JOHN L. STEVENS,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States.

The falsehoods of this document are as remarkable as the precipitancy with which it was accorded to its beneficiaries. The Dole conspirators were not "in full possession of the Government buildings," but of only one of them, which was occupied only by clerks and porters at the time of their raid. And it was still too early to apply the word "recent" to the Government of the Queen, for the rebels did not wait on the Queen with their treasonable proclamation until after Minister STEVENS had recognized their Government.

The Queen yielded, of course. She could do nothing else against a rebellion that was so manifestly backed up by the superior armed forces and by the Minister of the United States. She signed, under protest, a paper renouncing her rights. The new Government, fired with joyful zeal by the ready co-operation of the American Minister, then asked him for the support of the United States forces through the night, and requested "that the commander of the United States forces take command of our military forces." This was a little too fast even for STEVENS, but by the end of January the Provisional Government, officially confessing that it was "unable to satisfactorily protect life and property," and in order "to prevent civil disorders in Honolulu and throughout the Hawaiian Islands," prayed our Minister to raise "the flag of the United States of America for the protection of the Hawaiian Islands for the time being." He who raised us up will sustain us, thought the rebels. And he did. The flag was raised over the Government Building, United States troops were quartered within it, the Provisional Government's troops marching out. The new Government had been created under the encouragement and protection of Minister STEVENS and the United States armed forces from the Boston. Its most important function, the protection of life and property, was afterward performed by STEVENS and the United States troops.

This is the story of the establishment of the present Hawaiian Government, the story of a crime of which we were the perpetrators, and, contrary to the well-known maxim of law, are about to become the beneficiary. The evidence is unmistakable that Minister STEVENS was in the councils of the rebels long before the outbreak; that he was their main reliance; that without his help and that of the troops the attempt would not have been made, and that without his aid the new Government could not have sustained itself. It is this crime, denounced by Mr. CLEVELAND as the first of its kind in our history, this guilty and flagrant participation of a United States Minister in a treasonable plot to overthrow a friendly Government, that makes the Hawaiian annexation job so revolting to Americans who apply moral standards to public affairs. It is this knowledge, added to the conviction that down deep in the dirty mess, at the foundation of all, there lies a sordid and corrupt money speculation that makes it impossible to still the voice of protest when the job is pressed to its consummation under the hypocritical and baseless pretense that it is a war measure.

GERMANY AND THE PHILIPPINES.

That is a very curious "semi-official" deliverance which we printed on Sunday, made to the correspondent of The Associated Press at Berlin. It sets forth that the German Government has behaved with scrupulous neutrality in the existing war, but that it is seriously annoyed by the imputations upon its good faith of the "American and British press," and concludes with the Orphic remark that "Patience is a virtue, but there is a limit to it."

What this means we cannot make out, unless it be that although the German Government would like to keep its hands off it may be compelled to take a Philippine or two by way of indemnifying itself for offensive "editorials." That does not seem to be very logical, but, after all, it is as logical as the demand of exclusive railway and mining concessions by way of indemnity for the murder of missionaries. Since the Kiao-Chau affair mankind has come to believe that the solidity of the pretext for interference is not of so much consequence to the German Government as the desirableness of the object in view and the feasibleness of attaining it.

If nations are going to war about "editorials," we ourselves have a much better case against Germany than Germany can have against us. The hostility of the German press to this country has indeed been so marked during the present war that the German Government has been constrained semi-officially to point out that it did not imply any hostility upon the part of the Government. It is in fact true that the attitude of the German Government has until quite lately been unexceptionable.

We have no more right officially to complain of the attitude of the German press than we have of the effusive fraternization of the German with the Spanish officers at Manila. One is a question of knowledge and the other of taste. But when Germany finds it necessary to send three or four men-of-war to Manila Bay to look after its interests, when every other nation concerned is satisfied with a single ship, and when it is announced that troops enough are sent with the German squadron to form a formidable landing party, our attention may well be arrested by these circumstances. They become particularly significant in connection with the German acquisitions in China, and with the general blossoming out of German notions of "imperialism" and "sea power" in the Pacific.

Of course, it may be that the German squadron in Manila Bay is no larger than is necessary to look after German interests, and that the other powers concerned have underestimated the force required for that purpose. Perhaps Great Britain will be induced by the action of Germany to revise her estimate of what is needed, and to send half a dozen formidable cruisers to Manila to look after British interests.

LEITER AND HOOLEY.

According to the latest reports of Mr. LEITER'S wheat speculation his losses will be some $5,500,000. The gross losses are reported at $7,000,000, which are evenly distributed between America and Europe, but the most significant figures are those of losses on "futures in Europe," which foot up to $1,000,000. There was also a loss of $2,000,000 on "cash wheat in Europe" and one of $500,000 on futures in America. It is now stated that it was the effort to bolster the market in Liverpool for effect upon the market here that finally brought the young adventurer to grief. Losses of $7,000,000 gross, or of $5,500,000 net, are impressive, but even the largest of these sums is not a heavy percentage on the value of all the wheat in market, and is a still smaller percentage on the value of all the wheat that can be put upon the market. When Mr. LEITER undertook to put up the price of wheat every degree of success attained by him called into operation a constantly greater degree of adverse force, for with every advance the motive to bring on the market wheat still in reserve became stronger. The end was practically sure at the time when Mr. LEITER passed from dealing in cash wheat to betting on the future price in the markets of the world.

With Mr. LEITER'S personal fortunes neither we nor the public need have much concern. It is interesting to note, however, that until the crash came he was regarded as a very able speculator, on whose foresight and nerve a great many persons wagered more money than they could afford to lose. And the same thing is true of Mr. HOOLEY of London, who has just tumbled from the pedestal of admiration on which his victims had set him into the bankruptcy court. Mr. HOOLEY'S methods were more restricted and somewhat less astute than those of Mr. LEITER. He organized syndicates, bought industrial properties of real value, issued watered stock on them, pocketed openly a big share of the profit, and invited the public to take the rest. As in the case of LEITER, large numbers of persons, dazzled by his audacity and fascinated by the scale on which he worked, blindly followed his lead and were afterward very sorry for it. In each case the principle of hypnotism was put in practice, attention was fixed on a single brilliant point, until the gazers lost first their power of real discernment and then the rational control of their own actions.

Unquestionably this was foolish, but equally beyond question it was very natural. It is a matter of temperament. Men with cool blood and steady nerves will weigh chances not only by the facts they can clearly see, but by the consciousness that their knowledge is limited. They will not take an indefinite risk. Others, less masters of themselves, see the chance of big gains, see some one daring enough to grasp at them, and plunge after him. There is not much use preaching sense to these, because they are really guided by their emotions and not by their judgment. So successful a money getter as RUSSELL SAGE has said—and it is absolutely true—that the secret of wealth is to buy when every one is eager to sell and sell when all are rushing to buy. No one who follows that rule will tumble into the ditch after a Leiter or a Hooley or even a Sage. But this has been known, lo! these many, many years, and we are not all rich yet. The men who follow the rule are as rare as the rule is infallible.

LOOTING THE CENSUS.

Two millions of dollars is a large sum to throw away on a census. Yet the present Director of the Census has testified that that sum was wasted on the census of 1890 by adopting the spoils system instead of the merit system in selecting the clerical force.

The Senate bill, just passed and now pending in the House, rejects the merit system and specifically recognizes the claims of party heelers upon appointments. The mere money loss thus insured, large as it is, is a small matter compared with the mischief that will be done in the work itself. The country could well afford to pay $2,000,000 in cash to keep the census clear of the spoilsmen. The census of 1890 was in large part rendered worthless by them. In some portions that census was made worse than worthless, because it was misleading. The figures were utterly untrustworthy, and no one knew how to correct them. They were worse than mere guesswork. The Senate bill will make the census of 1900 practically no better. It should be changed.

The National Civil Service League is pressing upon the House of Representatives the following amendments:

(1) That appointments of all clerks and supervisors be made under the provisions of the existing civil service rules, as the result of competitive examinations, open on equal terms to all citizens; and

(2) That in the selection of enumerators, where examination may not be practicable, it shall be provided at least that there shall be no discrimination based on the political opinions or claims of the applicants.

There is not a man in the United States whose opinion is worth considering who will not heartily indorse these changes.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—One of our esteemed English contemporaries recently published a long and serious article on the factors of personal preferment in American life. Of course wealth received its due prominence, for our brethren across the water know by experience that money will open the doors even of castles and courts. But undue stress was certainly laid upon education. Our esteemed brother said: "Not one Englishman in a thousand knows who is at the head of Oxford or Cambridge, but the great mass of American people not only know who is at the head of Harvard or Columbia; they honor him as they honor no other man save the President of the Republic." Now, frankly, we wish that were true, but it is not. It is safe to say that not more than two Americans in a thousand can name the Presidents of Harvard, Yale, Columbia, and Princeton, while not less than fifty out of every thousand can tell which of them won the baseball championship or the rowing race. Education has an immense power in personal preferment in America, but not because the populace knows the preferred man to be educated. It is because it enables the man to achieve something. If our transatlantic friend desires to know what is most appreciated in a man in America, we are vain enough to think we can tell him. It is ability to rise up and do.

—It is a little too soon to shout over the recent achievement of the Vesuvius. It has been asserted with a considerable degree of warmth that the tremendous destruction wrought by her three shots the other day proves her the most formidable fighting ship afloat. One newspaper has gone so far as to say that the only reason why more vessels of her type were not built was because a Naval Board, having in view the fact that such vessels afforded only very uncomfortable quarters for officers, reported against the construction of any more of them. Leaving out of question this small-minded slur at a class of men which is proving to be brave in time of trial, the only facts yet proved in regard to the Vesuvius are that she can back very fast and that she can hurl fearfully destructive projectiles a mile and a half. If her performance had been accomplished under the fire of expert gunners it would have signified a good deal more.

PERSONAL.

—Among those who did not rush at the top of their speed to sell their steam yachts to the Government when the present war broke out was ELBRIDGE T. GERRY, formerly Commodore of the New York Yacht Club. Mr. GERRY owns the handsome and comfortable steam yacht Electra, which is one of the most satisfactory craft of her kind ever launched. She may be seen in the afternoon lying off the New York Yacht Club anchorage at the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street. That is to say, she is there when she is not at Newport. It is hardly likely that the war alarm will prevent Mr. GERRY from making his customary Summer cruises. He seldom goes further from New York than Bar Harbor, and in spite of all reports it seems highly improbable that the Spanish warships will interfere with him. In the meantime, people who do not know Mr. GERRY personally can amuse yacht to the Government at all than he would have shown by selling her to the navy at 25 per cent. more than her market price?

—The Rev. R. H. P. MILES has endeavored to follow the example of an illustrious predecessor in observing the workings of the Evil One with his own eyes. But Mr. MILES was careful not to observe that particular working which gave his predecessor such wide fame. This cautious gentleman went to the Suburban Handicap, and he has recorded in cold type the results of his observations. It seems that he does not object to a horse race in and because of itself, and therein he proves himself to be rather more liberal in view than a good many other clergymen. He expresses his admiration of the horses in glowing terms, and he declares that he sees no substantial reason why prizes should not be offered for competitions of this kind as well as for intellectual contests or for physical struggles on the athletic field. What Mr. MILES objects to is the gambling. His article contains a great deal of matter in regard to betting, and he saw people indulging in considerable doses of spirituous liquors. Behind "the rosy surface" he saw "the skeleton of death and dishonor." The inference to be drawn from all this is not that Mr. MILES did wrong to go to the races, but that he did not discover anything that was not well and widely known before.

—The Duke of CONNAUGHT has been appointed an Elder Brother of Trinity House, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. GLADSTONE. His Grace has not so themselves with studying this question: Did he show less patriotism by not offering his distinguished himself in other positions as to warrant the belief that he will obliterate all memories of his famous predecessor. But one thing is certain. He will look much better in the uniform of an Elder Brother. A correspondent of a London paper says that the last official uniform worn by Mr. GLADSTONE was that of one of the Elder Brothers. He wore it at Buckingham Palace on the occasion of the wedding of Princess MAUD of Wales and Prince CHARLES of Denmark. Just why the great statesman should have worn that uniform is not set forth, but it is stated with much detail that it had evidently been made several years before, and hung very loosely upon its wearer, showing that his frame had shrunk in recent years.

CURRENT NOTES.

The "curfew" idea is said to be getting very popular in Kansas towns, and, where tried, to have been effective of good results in the control of the young.

* * *

Rhode Island has filled its quota under both calls for volunteers and has closed all its recruiting offices. The State Legislature gave $150,000 to Gov. Dyer to be used at his discretion for war expenses.

* * *

The State of Utah will present a sword to Ensign Pearson of Admiral Dewey's flagship, the Olympia, for his coolness and bravery in the fight in Manila Bay. Ensign Pearson went into the service from Utah.

* * *

Joseph E. McComas, whom the Prohibitionists of California have nominated for Governor, is a large fruit grower in Pomona. The result of the election is not likely to deprive his orchards of his close supervision.

* * *

The people of Augusta, Ga., intend to have a jubilant and patriotic celebration of the Fourth of July this year. The eloquent John Temple Graves has accepted the invitation to deliver the oration before the Jefferson Club of the city.

* * *

The Prohibitionists of Maine are invited to attend a conference in Waterville June 29 and 30, the chief avowed object of which is to ascertain, if they can, the process by which Maine, with Constitutional prohibition and a strict prohibitory system, as they fondly imagine, has become in reality a license State.

* * *

Recent official action in Milwaukee, Wis., has excluded married women as teachers in the public schools. In Chicago no objection is made to their serving unless they have children under two years of age, although a woman member of the Board of Education, herself married, says she thinks preference should be given, other things being equal, to unmarried women who have to support themselves.

* * *

Dr. Silas C. Swallow, the Prohibition and Independent nominee for Governor of Pennsylvania, says in his challenge for a joint debate with his Republican competitor that there is strong presumptive evidence that the State Capitol, which was burned some months ago, was fired by emissaries of the bosses—first, for the purpose of destroying documents that might convict the bosses of thefts, and, second, to furnish an opportunity for other large thefts in erecting a new Capitol.

THE POSITION OF YALE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I desire to protest against the spirit of the paragraph in the "Topics of the Times" this morning relating to the alleged desecration of the Princeton sacred anthem. I am quite willing to admit that this singing of a parody of the song of a rival university by a number of undergraduates just setting off to engage in a contest with that university was thoughtless, rather undignified, and perhaps in bad taste. In fact, parodies are almost always in bad taste. But that such a trivial incident should affect the reputation of the university with the public at large is too absurd to need refutation.

As to the complaints of "infantile whining on the part of Yale men over the defeat of the crew by Cornell, I can only say that you must have information that is not accessible to the public. I have a considerable acquaintance with Yale men in and out of college, and the only "explanation" I have heard among them was that "Cornell had a faster crew." I think it will be found, on a candid examination of the facts, that Yale can take a defeat in as sportsmanlike and gentlemanly a fashion as any other college in this country. The reasons for the establishment of a dual league in rowing, with the resultant avoidance of a multiplicity of contests, are probably well known to you. Unquestionably the aquatic representatives of Yale would be glad to meet every good college crew in the country, but the expense of time and money involved puts this out of the case. As long as the annual contest between Yale and Harvard is not claimed to decide any sort of "championship" except as between the two universities interested, the imputation of cowardice cannot fairly rest upon either of them because they do not wish to hold a "free-for-all-comers."

C. A. M.

New York, June 20, 1898.

Cervera's Possible Fate.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Sampson's chivalry in not firing on Morro is superb and gratifying to the Nation, which will cheerfully pay the cost of the ammunition it will ultimately cost to demolish it. But we want Cervera to understand that if anything happens to Hobson we will measure out to him precisely the same fate.

ELIZABETH T. MEAGHER.

Bayside, L. I., June 17, 1898.

NUGGETS.

The Direction Her Kindness Takes.

A humane woman who gets interested in the protection of birds always wants to kill all the cats in her neighborhood.—Chicago Record.

Had Enough.

Knox—Are you a believer in jury trials?

Fox—No indeed; I have been on a jury often enough to know how severe their trials are.—Boston Courier.

His Mistake.

"That politician is a 'has been,' isn't he?" remarked the observer.

"No," replied the captious friend, "he isn't even that. He's merely a 'used-to-think-he-was.'"—Washington Star.

Anxiety.

An Atchison man is painting a woman to represent "Anxiety," and will take for his subject a woman who has gotten up a church social and is watching the door from her corner near the ice cream table to see if any one is coming in.—Atchison (Kan.) Globe.

A Born Mathematician.

"Dickey doesn't know his letters well," explained his mother to the new teacher, "but he's quick in learning figures."

"What is this, dear?" asked the teacher, pointing to the letter B.

"Dat's a thirteen jammed togedder," promptly responded Dickey.—Chicago Tribune.

THE FIGHTING YANKEE TAR.

From The Philadelphia Times.

The ships have changed and the guns have changed, but the spirit has alter'd not,
For the lessons we learned in the days long gone we conned with each shrieking shot,
And in those days, where our frigates sailed, no matter how near or far,
They made a name, and it's still the same, for the fighting Yankee tar.

Our grandsires lived, and our grandsires fought, with colors nail'd to the mast;
And we follow the lead, in the days now here, they gave in the living past.
Laid yard to yard, they loved to fight where their cannon would leave their scar,
And they made the name, and it's still the same, with the fighting Yankee tar.

For it's open wide the twelve-inch breech, and "load" her with her shell,
Then "prime" her when you get the word, and see you "point" her well.
"Ready now!" "All hands stand clear!" until the word of "Fire!"
When the gunner jerks the lanyard taut for another funeral pyre.

ADVENTUROUS TRIP IN CUBA

Col. Hernandez Landed at Port Banes by the Auxiliary Cruiser Gloucester.

PERILS OF AN INLAND STREAM

Welcome by Hungry Natives—An All-Night Battle with Mosquitoes in the Ruins of a Spanish Fort—A Disgusted Boat's Crew.

UNITED STATES STEAMER GLOUCESTER, Off Santiago de Cuba, June 8.—With their usual dilatoriness the Spaniards on June 6 missed an excellent opportunity to disable or pen up the United States auxiliary cruiser Gloucester. We had left Key West two days before, bound, as every one correctly surmised, for the fleet before Santiago. But that something else was in the wind we also correctly surmised. Just before leaving Key West the Cuban Col. Hernandez and two Cuban pilots had come aboard, and it was but natural to suppose that they had joined us with some other purpose than that of watching the siege of Santiago. It turned out that Capt. Wainwright of the Gloucester had received orders at Key West to land the Colonel and his companions in Port Banes, which lies on the northern side of the island, near the eastern end.

On the afternoon of June 5 the Cuban coast was dimly discernible, and the next morning we found ourselves close in to the land, parallel to which we were running. At this point the hills run down very near to the shore, but are not so high as in the neighborhood of Santiago. The mountains of Cuba remind one strongly of those of Scotland, with their rich warm verdure and clearly marked outlines. Suddenly a break in the coast line came into view and revealed what looked like the mouth of a broad river running back into the hills, but which in reality is only an arm of the sea. Our ship's head was turnel landward, and we steamed slowly into the opening, a close look-out being kept for the enemy. It was well known that at least one Spanish gunboat was at Nipi, about eighteen miles away, and of course others might be in the neighborhood.

Call to Quarters Sounded.

For some time a small sloop had been following our course, closely hugging the shore, but it was impossible to tell whether or not she belonged to the Spaniards. Suddenly the call to general quarters was sounded—always an ominous sound in time of war—and every one rushed to his station at the guns or in the ammunition room, ready for the fray.

At the entrance the harbor is about a mile in width, but rapidly narrows to less than half that distance at a point about a mile inland, where a turn in its course hides the upper part from view. On the left are the remains of a Spanish fort, which was recently demolished by the Spaniards when forced to abandon it. As I watched it I little thought that it would be my fortune to pass the next night within its confines under rather trying circumstances. On the right bank, almost directly opposite the fort, is a Cuban signal station, where the filibustering expedition brought by the Florida was safely landed.

Perfect silence reigned aboard, except now and then for the voice of the navigator, Lieut. Harry P. Huse, or for the monotonous call of the leadsmen in the chains on the two sides of the ship. "By the mark, ten, Sir," would come in long drawn bass tones from the starboard chains, answered the next moment by the boyish voice of the port leadsman, "By the deep, nine, Sir."

The current was running at tremendous speed, adding another danger to that apprehended from the enemy. Just at the moment that it seemed we were about to run into the bank before us, a turn in the stream came into view and revealed a fresh stretch of water further inland. It was as though a series of lakes opened one into the other. It was ticklish work making the sharp turn, but we accomplished it in safety. In the meantime every one was on the alert, watching the banks and hills surrounding us for a masked battery.

The stream grew narrower, and the tide correspondingly swifter, so that the feat of navigating became more and more difficult. First, we would creep slowly ahead, and then the bell would sound and the water churn up madly about the stern as the engines were reversed. All the guns were loaded, and No. 4 stood ready with another shell as soon as the first should be fired. "Hard a-starboard, ease your helm, amidships!" Hardly a moment passed without a fresh order from the navigator.

One turn after another was made, bringing into view a fresh stretch of beautiful green water, seemingly shut in impassibly by the surrounding hills, like a mountain lake. In fact looking backward it was often impossible to tell how we had reached our position. All about us fish were springing from the water, and overhead a buzzard or vulture lazily sailed, hoping for a shipwreck.

It was, of course, impossible to foretell the most probable moment of attack; indeed, it seemed likely that it would be deferred as long as possible so that our escape might be the more difficult, but despite the increasing danger, belief in the existence of the invisible enemy became more and more faint on the part of every one. The men no longer kept their eyes glued to the surrounding hills, but began to make remarks about what they saw and to point out to each other new features of the landscape.

At last we swept round a curve and came out into a broad opening which proved to be the end of our journey. Skirting the shore of a small island, we headed for a landing near a long, tumbled-down shed, in which a few Cuban soldiers were visible, and came to anchor about a quarter of a mile from the shore.

Crowd of Ragged and Hungry Cubans

We were now, temporarily, at least, in the territory of our friends. A boat was lowered and our Cuban guests were rowed ashore. Before long the numbers about the little landing began to increase as the news of our arrival spread, and then from all directions rowboats put out from hidden coves, loaded down with dilapidated, pitiable human beings, fresh cocoanuts and pineapples. They swarmed around the ship, turning up emaciated faces, mutely begging for meat, and clothing for their poor exposed bodies. How happy they were made by the gift of a can of meat or a pair of shoes! A hundred pineapples was not deemed too great payment in return. In fact, their possessions were at any one's disposal, and they absolutely refused other pay than that in kind.

One of our visitors in particular appealed to our sympathy; a long, lank individual, who came aboard to act as pilot on the return trip. The undershirt in which he was clad, he stated, had been worn continuously for four months, and no one saw ground to refuse him credence, while his moccasins must have antedated those of Leather Stocking. With the best intentions, however, it was impossible to do anything for him in the way of shoes, as the largest size issued by the Navy Department fell short by several inches. Perhaps the most material favor rendered to him, in view of the heat, was that by the barber in clipping his hair until his head was almost as smooth as a billiard ball.

We had reached our destination in safety, but it now remained to get out again, and this, every one realized, might prove a more difficult task than the getting in. Judged by American ways of fighting, it seemed impossible that the Spaniards would allow us to depart without at least an effort to prevent it. The most feasible method of accomplishing this would be by mining the channel at some point along our course. If this was to be done, however, it would not be without a protest on our part.

Late in the afternoon one of the whaleboats was made ready, and with a crew of six men and Lieut. Arthur H. Dutton in command and myself second, we set out from the ship to row back to catch the Spaniards, if possible, in the attempt to mine the harbor. The men bent willingly to their oars, and soon the Gloucester was lost to sight behind the little island in the middle of the harbor. Then it was that we gained an idea of the difficulties of navigating the stream. Three times within the course of ten minutes did we run aground. At last, however, we succeeded in getting around the first turn, and then wished that we had not succeeded, for the current was running against us like a millrace.

Long and Hard Pull to the Fort.

It had begun to drizzle, and the men donned their yellow rain clothes, which may have been picturesque, but were almost unbearable in the stifling heat. Progress was only discernible by closely watching some spot on the banks to see whether it receded or the contrary. At intervals we would pull in to the shore and make fast to the underwood to give the men a chance to regain their breath. At our approach the scorpions would scuttle into their holes or the great head of a terrapin project from the water to learn what the disturbance was about. It was painful work, but the men kept bravely at it, without a murmur, and at last, when darkness had become almost total, we reached the landing near the little fort, where we were to take up our station. From this point we could obtain an uninterrupted view out to sea.

The storm had fortunately let up, but it was nevertheless quite dark, favorable for an attack if one were planned. Leaving two men in the boat, the rest of us climbed the bank and made our way up to the fort, which stands on the shore a hundred yards from the landing. At this point the entrance widens out to its greatest width. Were the Spaniards waiting for us in the fort? At any moment we expected to see the flash of rifles, but again we had given the enemy greater credit for enterprise than they deserved. Undisturbed, at least outwardly, we gained the fort and proceeded to investigate it.

How uncanny everything looked by the flashes of lightning that from time to time lit up the heavens! On one side, further along the shore, could be made out heavy timber, and on the inland side also we were surrounded by trees. It would be a comparatively easy matter for an attacking force to approach quite close to us before being discovered. Posting two men on the wall of the fort, the rest of us proceeded to prepare supper.

When we had finished supper the watches were arranged, and we took our stations. Two men were left in the boat, to relieve each other at intervals, while the rest of us were divided into two watches to stand four hours at a time. As a matter of fact, however, we all watched the entire night, for the simple reason that the mosquitoes rendered sleep impossible. They came in myriads, descended upon us in swarms. The only way to gain surcease of biting was to cover up our heads in the tarpaulins which we had brought to keep out the rain, but unfortunately this also brought surcease of breathing. At last all of us gave up the attempt to sleep and devoted our energies to fighting those lilliputian foes.

It was impossible to keep the mind on the Spaniards in the presence of these so much more enterprising enemies. Yet the majority of us expected to be attacked before morning. Now, we felt, was the chance to distinguish ourselves, and we accordingly tried bravely to hope that the chance would not be missed.

At midnight I went out to take the place of Lieut. Dutton, who was stationed just outside the fort near the water's edge. The lightning had ceased and the moon was making feeble efforts to shine through the watery clouds that covered the sky. A bush became a man and a wave a boat loaded with soldiers to the eye straining to pierce the obscurity. I could not see what was taking place beyond a very narrow radius, but I enjoyed the pleasant conviction that I furnished a fine mark standing unsheltered in the moonlight.

An Alarm at Last.

Gradually, however, I became callous to a danger which failed to materialize, and began to think that the night would drag itself to an uneventful close. Just at that moment I cast my eyes toward the inland, and there just coming into view was a large boat, going at a great speed. Here at last were the Spaniards. In an instant the alarm was given and the men came rushing out of the fort. By this time the boat was well out in the broad sheet of water, still retreating.

Time was wasted only sufficiently to send one shot after the enemy, and then four of the men started on a run to join the men in the boat, leaving me and one other to guard the fort. In an incredibly short time our boat came into view, speeding rapidly after the Spaniards, who were now almost out of sight.

It had grown very lonely. I heard the hoot of an owl and then the croaking of a frog, and imagined that this must be the signal for a land attack. Even the mosquitoes were forgotten; every energy was bent on catching sight of an approaching enemy. But none came. Our boat was by this time almost out of sight. Why did they not shoot? I stood watching them, and gradually became convinced that the boat was becoming more distinct. They must be returning. At last, when they were within hail, I learned that the boat-load of Spaniards had proved to be only a large box from our own ship, which the tide had carried out to sea. They were a disgusted lot of men, ready to fight Americans as well as Spaniards. Ruefully they crept back to the fort, to battle with the mosquitoes until dawn.

Daylight, however, did not see the end of our watch, as it was necessary to guard against a day attack, as well as one by night. But the Spaniards had missed their opportunity, and we waited unmolested on the shore until noon brought the good ship Gloucester, as firm and staunch as when we had left her, save for the loss of her starboard anchor, which she had used to enable her to make the sharp turns against the tide.

We neither felt nor looked like heroes when we climbed over the side of the ship and made for the doctor's office, to beg some ointment for our mosquito wounds.

WILLIAM WALLACE WHITELOCK.

POPE LEO'S HEALTH.

ROME, June 20.—In view of the erroneous reports in circulation, Dr. Lapponi, the Pope's physician, in an interview to-day, says:

"Owing to a slight attack of rheumatism I advised the Pope to remain in his room yesterday, but to-day his Holiness is holding his usual audiences."

BRITISH NAVY SAVING COAL.

LONDON, June 20.—Replying to a question in the House of Commons to-day, the First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. George J. Goschen, said the annual naval manoeuvres had been abandoned, in consequence of the serious character of the strike of coal miners in Wales, although, he added, the British Admiralty never possessed a larger stock of coal than at present. But it was thought prudent to husband it.

KAISER PRAISES HIS ARMY.

BERLIN, June 20.—The official Reichsanzeiger to-day says that Emperor William, in a speech which he delivered to the Imperial Guards in the Lustgarten, at Potsdam, on Thursday, spoke of the army as being his most important inheritance, and said:

"When I ascended the throne, with a weighty load of anxiety, everywhere was I regarded askance and everywhere I encountered false judgment. The army alone believed in me, and, supported by you and trusting in the God of our forefathers, I assumed my heavy office, knowing well that the army was the chief support of my country and the chief pillar of my throne."

His Majesty concluded with hoping the "loyalty of the army will become ever more pronounced and that its main supports, namely, bravery, honor, and unconditional and unswerving blind obedience, may ever remain unshaken."

GOSSIP FROM NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 20.—Henry D. Burham of Boston has rented the Baldwin cottage on Narragansett Avenue for the season.

Thomas Dunn is on a visit at Holderness, N. H.

James J. Van Alen will open Wakehurst next month.

Henry Clews has joined his family at The Rocks.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. Carpenter have returned from Europe.

Prince Victor Emmanuel of Italy will arrive here July 15.

Mrs. W. B. Tobey of Syracuse, sister of Mrs. P. S. Taggart, is a guest at Maplelside.

Mrs. William P. Tucker and the Misses Tucker of New York are the guests of Mrs. S. G. Arnold.

Mrs. Hugo Fritsch, the Misses Gibert, and Mrs. James B. Townsend have arrived at their cottage for the season.

Francis P. Freeman will open Tower Top to-morrow.

Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney entertained at dinner to-night.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield have arrived for the season.

Mrs. George H. Warren will arrive from Europe on July 2, and will occupy her cottage for the Summer. Her son, Lloyd Warren, and Mrs. J. C. Williams of Troy, N. Y., will be her guests.

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson G. Greene have gone to Boston.

Honorie Palmer entertained at the Golf Club yesterday at dinner. His guests were his mother, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Miss Clapp, and Miss Grant.

Mrs. N. D. Clapp will open her villa July 1.

Newport cottagers will attend in large numbers next week the horse show in Providence, where they have entered a number of traps. Some of the judges include Prescott Lawrence and Eugene V. R. Thayer. Among the box holders are Mrs. J. De Forest Danielson and Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry.

Mrs. Austin L. Sands, S. H

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC

A Midsummer Melodrama with the Scene in the Tropics.

OPERETTA IN TWO THEATRES

"The Ragged Regiment," by R. N. Stephens, Acted for the First Time.

Mr. R. N. Stephens showed in "An Enemy to the King" a keen sense of theatrical effect. He projects situations well, and all the materials in his new play called "The Ragged Regiment," which was produced at the Herald Square Theatre last night, are serviceable. The literary quality of the drama, however, is barren and unimaginative. A fluent, graceful, ready writer, with Mr. Stephens's knowledge of stagecraft and sense of effect, could make a much better piece out of the same stuff.

Throughout two of his four acts Mr. Stephens seems to be "leading up" to scenes, and then awkwardly avoiding them, because when he gets to them his personages cannot talk. Such dialogue as there is, of sentimental or emotional purport, is hopelessly weak. Yet the author has blocked out a romance in action quite as probable and interesting as the plot of any one of the novels of incident by Hope or Weyman that have lately been widely read. He has blocked it out so aptly that he cannot wholly spoil his story in the telling of it; but he does all he can to spoil it.

The scene of "The Ragged Regiment" is Cuba; the time, presumably, last year. One Hartley West, a New Yorker, who has borne arms on the side of the revolutionists, is a fever-stricken prisoner in the fortress of San Florio. His sweetheart's brother, Dick Morris, goes to Cuba to free him. There he first encounters his old chum, Crosby, whom unrequited love has transformed into a bearded leader of a troop of Bowery boys with Cuban sympathies, who are called the Ragged Regiment, for no other reason in the world than their picturesque raggedness, and have a battle-song set to the tune of "Marching Through Georgia."

Morris also encounters the magnificent glances of Senorita Felicia de Lautana, who captures his heart, and who is presently trying to help him in his plan to free his imprisoned friend. There are obstacles both to their love and their benevolence. If a single prisoner escapes from San Florio, Felicia's father, suspected of being a man of gentle sympathies, will be shot by Weyler's orders, and Col. Herrera is on hand to see that the orders are carried out. What is more, Herrera loves Felicia with a consuming passion. And there you have the story.

Such a story, told in narrative form, by a gifted, persuasive writer, would charm the young and entertain even the blasé; but the dramatist, who must tell it in action and talk, and can never be persuasive, must not only devise his action well, but must make his dialogue eloquent and convincing. Mr. Stephens reaches a thrilling situation in his penultimate climax, and still has lots of good material left for a lively last act, in which the ragged regiment sings the song. His "comic relief," like his emotional scenes, would act better if it were smartly written.

The acting is all as nearly satisfactory as could be expected. Not all of the performers had thoroughly mastered the text of their parts last night, but such text is hard stuff to master. Not one of them has not done better in other plays. But "The Ragged Regiment" is acted as well as it deserves to be, and is set with new and appropriate scenery. It has a timely subject. It would seem strange to ask theatregoers to heed a drama of bloodshed in the tropics in Summer weather if the whole Nation were not watching just such a drama on a mighty scale with breathless interest:

Dick Morris	Aubrey Boucicault
Billy Gibbings	Frank Doane
Col. De Lautana	Frank Mordaunt
Col. Herrera	Fraser Coulter
Tom Crosby	Edgar L. Davenport
Hartley West	Donald P. Bowles
Charles Rookwood	Theodore DeVere
Costa	R. P. Gibbs
Señora Rionti	Effie Germon
Angela Morris	Ida Abell
Felicia De Lautana	Blanche Walsh

FAINTED ON THE STAGE.

Miss Ruth White of the Castle Square Opera Company Suddenly Prostrated.

The final week of the Castle Square Opera Company's season at the American Theatre, with a revival of Gilbert & Sullivan's pretty opera, "The Gondoliers," was opened last night in a rather remarkable manner. Twenty minutes before the first act was concluded, the stage manager was compelled to ring down the curtain, owing to Miss Ruth White, who was playing the part of Casilda, falling upon the stage in a faint, while endeavoring to speak her lines. She was at once removed to the dressing room and placed under the care of a doctor.

The curtain was rung down, and Stage Manager McCollin came before the footlights and explained the situation. The act was then continued. During the intermission Miss White revived sufficiently to allow her to continue in the second act, and though she exhibited extreme weakness she, notwithstanding, went through the part pluckily and well.

The other members of the company, with the exception of Joseph Sheehan, who played the part of Marco, and who was suffering from a severe cold, gave a very excellent rendition of the opera, which promises to make a very fitting ending to a successful season of opera in English.

At the Roof Garden.

E. E. Rice's "Summer Nights" on the Casino roof attracted a large and appreciative audience last evening, most of whom came early and remained late, which privilege is extended by Mr. Rice, the long programme beginning at 8:30 o'clock and ending at 12:30.

The vaudeville features were added to last night by the appearance of the eccentric musical comedians, Hiatt and Pearl.

The third week of the concerts of the Banda Rossa at the Lenox Lyceum indicate a marked improvement in the attendance, so much so that Mr. Aronson has found it necessary to open an additional entrance from Fifty-ninth Street to accommodate the patrons. The programme for this evening is very interesting, and contains compositions from Leoncavallo, Aronson, Verdi, Mascagni, Wagner, Thomas, and others.

At the Madison Square Roof Garden the music is as good as any rendered in the city. Mr. Schmitt, who was for many years Mr. Seidl's assistant conductor, seems to have the faculty of arranging a programme suitable to the public taste. Some of the interesting numbers of the concert to-night are Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream," selections from Verdi's "Traviata," overture from Suppe's "Fatinitza," Wagner's "spinning Song" from "The Flying Dutchman," selections from Herbert's "Serenade" and Strauss's "Blue Danube" waltz.

Theatres and Music Halls.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE.—Two performances were given yesterday by the vaudeville troupe, which includes Jennie Yeamans, Emma Carns, Mlle. Troja, Emma Warde, and others.

KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSIC HALL.—The pictorially elaborate afterpiece called "Cook's Tour" continues, with Marie Dressler, Josephine Hall, and Ada Lewis in prominent parts. The funny Rogers brothers and many other popular performers are in the bill.

EDEN MUSEE.—The new and startlingly real reproduction of part of the battleship Iowa, with Capt. Robley Evans and some of his officers and men in wax, has excited much admiration. It is the largest of the new war pieces, which are now attracting throngs of visitors to the Musée. Incidents of the current war also are the subjects of the cinematographe pictures, which are always fresh and varied. Orchestral concerts are given twice daily.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—Paul Steindorff's Summer operetta troupe appeared last night in Gilbert and Sullivan's melodious piece, "The Mikado." The famous songs from "A Wandering Minstrel I," and "Taken from the County Jail" to "The Flowers that Bloom in the Spring" and "Tit Willow," were all heard again with pleasure by a large audience. The cast included Harry Brown as Ko-ko, Aldrich Libbey as Nanki-Pooh, Amelia Fields as Pitti-Sing, and Maud Hollins as Yum-Yum.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Felix Morris presents this week his highly elaborated portrayal of the impecunious and testy old nobleman, Chevalier de Rocheferriers, in "A Game of Cards." This is one version of the famous little French comedy, "Une Partie Piquet." Another version is Charles Coghlan's "A Quiet Rubber," in which John Hare acts. This week's bill at Keith's also includes Papinta's beautiful mirror dances, songs by Merri Osborne, and a sketch called "A Game of Golf," in which Beatrice Moreland appears.

SUMMER CONCERTS BEGIN.

The First of the Series by the Young Women's Christian Association.

While many of the charitable institutions of the city are closing their doors for the Summer months the Young Women's Christian Association commenced its series of Summer concerts at its building, 7 East Fifteenth Street, last night. The hall was filled with women, all of whom are self-supporting, and an enjoyable concert was given. Mrs. Minnie Marshall Smith read selections from Shakespeare's "As You Like It," Barrie, Dodge, and Wilkes, and proved herself a reader of ability. Mrs. Richard T. Percy sang several soprano solos in excellent style, and Miss Ida Branth rendered two fine violin solos. For an encore she played "Hail Columbia," which was received with great enthusiasm.

The concerts, which are under the direction of Miss Doheny, the Chaplain of the association, will be given each Monday evening during the Summer. On next Monday night C. H. Havers will give his lecture "Under the Cuban Star," illustrated with stereopticon views.

H. C. MINER SUES L. L. HILL.

A Note for Money Lent to Produce "Human Hearts."

Henry C. Miner brought suit yesterday before Judge Olcott, in the City Court, to recover $1,180 from Leonard L. Hill. Counsel for Mr. Miner said that on April 1, 1897, Joseph E. Cavin made a note for $1,180, payable in eleven months. The money was lent for the production of the play "Human Hearts." The note was assigned to Mr. Hill and indorsed by him, and was then turned over to Mr. Miner, but when it fell due payment was refused. Mr. Hill said that the note had been altered after it was made by the addition of the words "with interest." He declared it was understood that no interest was to be charged.

After most of the testimony for the plaintiff was in Judge Olcott, on motion by counsel for Hill, withdrew the jury because of the failure of the plaintiff to serve the defendant with notice of protest. The trial will be heard next Monday.

For a New Theatre in Jersey City.

A plot of ground at the intersection of Newark Avenue and Bay Street, Jersey City, extending through to First Street, was sold yesterday to John W. Holmes of Brooklyn. He is said to represent a syndicate who propose to erect a theatre. The plot has a frontage of 30 feet on Newark Avenue and Bay Street and 75 feet on First Street, with a depth of 200 feet. The transfer is to be made by July 1, and it is expected that the new theatre will be completed by Sept. 1, 1899.

MILITARY TELEPHONE LINES.

Gen. Brooke's Headquarters Connected with All parts of Camp Thomas —Other Camps to Have Them.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Reports from Camp Thomas, at Chickamauga, tell of the successful operation there of what is said by army experts to be the first military telephone ever used in war time. Under the direction of Gen. A. W. Greely, chief signal officer of the army, regular telephone exchange has been established at the headquarters of Gen. Brooke, from which radiate ten different lines, connecting his tent with every portion of the extensive camp grounds and affording a quick, convenient, and satisfactory method of communication such as was never before considered possible under the troubled conditions of war.

Officers who have returned here from Chickamauga say that the field telephone works beautifully and that it greatly simplifies the transaction of headquarters business. The line is strung on what are known as "lances," being slender staffs with iron points, by which they can be stuck in the ground and removed at will. The advantage of the line is that it can be used either as a telegraph or telephone line, sets of both kinds of instruments being kept at hand, and operators of the Signal Service to manipulate them. A similar system is being installed at Camp Alger, and the signal detachment which is to accompany Gen. Merritt to the Philippines will go prepared to fit up military telephone and telegraph lines in Manila.

Enlistments in the Volunteer Signal Corps now in process of organization are progressing slowly but satisfactorily on the whole, officials of the Signal Office say. Up to date some 500 men have been enlisted out of the 1,100 or 1,200 who will make up the corps when completed. The chief difficulty experienced in securing privates for the service is in finding men who are expert telegraph operators and at the same time qualified to pass the physical examination requisite for entrance into the army. The sedentary life of telegraphers tends to make them undersized, it is explained, and the prevalence of the cigarette habit among them results in an unusually large percentage of the applicants being rejected by the Medical Boards of Survey.

KAISER'S RUDDER DAMAGED.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 20.—The North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Capt. Engelbart, has arrived here from Bremen with a damaged rudder, and is in dry dock having it repaired. She will proceed to New York on Friday next.

Bolivian Minister on His Way.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 20.—Dr. George H. Bridgman, the United States Minister to Bolivia, has arrived here on the steamer Para, on his way to New York.

University of Vermont.

The ninety-fourth commencement of the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College will be held June 26 to 30. The week's programme includes class day exercises on the college green on Monday, meetings of the Athletic and Alumni Associations, and an address by John H. Converse on Tuesday, the conferring of degrees on Wednesday, and the medical commencement on Thursday.

The Yale Fence Handed Over.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 20.—The old annual custom of handing over the historic Yale Fence to the freshman class was observed this evening, the sophomores being the donors. The orators were Jesse Dwight Dana of Lewiston, Me., who represented the Class of 1900, and Ray Morris, 1901, of New Haven, who acted for the freshmen.

Saved from Death by Fire.

A fire ran along three buildings about noon yesterday, 974, 976, and 978 Lebaum Street, Morrisania, and endangered the life of a paralyzed man, Michael Lyon, and his child. Lyon, who was powerless to move, was sitting on the stoop of one of the houses with his baby while the flames burned the woodwork around him. Fortunately he was seen in time by several men, who carried him and the child out of danger. Lyon was only slightly scorched, and the child was not hurt. The damage done by the fire was $1,000.

May Be Alfred Dwight's Body.

The body of a man supposed to be that of Alfred Dwight of Springfield, Mass., was found in the North River at One Hundred and Ninetieth Street last night. Ex-Roundsman George Back, fishing from the pier, made the discovery. The body was recovered and taken to the morgue. No marks of violence were detected, but the body is much discolored. The man was about forty years old, 5 feet 8 inches in height, of light complexion, and sandy hair.

Charge Against G. W. Lyon.

George W. Lyon, formerly Surveyor of the Port, will appear before Magistrate Deuel, in the Yorkville Court, this afternoon on a charge of abandonment preferred against him by his wife, Lillan. The warrant for his arrest was granted yesterday by Magistrate Flammer. Mrs. Lyon says they were married three years ago. Six months ago they separated, and Mr. Lyon since has given money to Mrs. Lyon, but has not made any allowance for her, she says, for a month.

CAPT. HARPER SECRETLY WED.

United to Miss Olive C. Chamberlin Last February—Now on His Way to Join Gen. Merritt.

The friends of Capt. William Armitage Harper of this city were recently surprised to learn that he has been a Benedict since Feb. 12. He is now on his way to join Major Gen. Wesley Merritt at San Francisco, as he is to go to the Philippines as a member of the latter's staff. His bride, who was Miss Olive C. Chamberlin, is staying with her mother, at 222 West Forty-eighth Street, and hopes to see her husband back in September.

Capt. Harper is a son of the late Joseph W. Harper of the publishing firm of Harper & Brothers. He is a widower, and about thirty-five years old. His first wife, who was Miss Kate E. Beecher, a granddaughter of Henry Ward Beecher, died several years ago. The bride's father, the late John F. Chamberlin of Washington, who was one of the most celebrated bon vivants of this country, was a warm friend of Capt. Harper.

The latter paid a great deal of attention to Miss Chamberlin four years ago, when she was in her seventeenth year, and there were rumors of an engagement which the bride's mother denied as soon as she heard of them. Soon after this Mr. Harper left America for Japan, and did not return until the early part of this year. He met Miss Chamberlin again when she was visiting friends in this city, and was often seen with her after that.

As a result the couple were quietly married on Feb. 12, in the presence of a few friends. The wedding was kept a secret until last Friday, the day before Capt. Harper's departure for the East, when he announced it in the Calumet Club. He is a member of that organization and of the Union League Club, as well as of the Lambs Club and the Players.

Bergtold—Smith.

Miss Adele Darling Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Baker Smith, was married at noon yesterday to Dr. William Henry Bergtold of Denver, Col., in Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, Seventy-first Street and the Boulevard. The rector, the Rev. Dr. Jacob S. Shipman, officiated. Henry Carter, the church organist, played Lohengrin's Wedding March for the bridal processional, and Mendelssohn's March for the recessional.

The bride wore a travelling gown of gray grenadine, with trimmings of chiffon and point appliqué lace, and a hat to match, trimmed with lilacs. She carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. The maid of honor, her sister, Miss Grace Dexter Smith, was in blue silk, trimmed with buttercup yellow satin and chiffon, wore a hat to match, and carried pink carnations. The bride met the bridegroom, attended by Louis Alberger of Buffalo, N. Y., as best man, at the chancel.

The ushers were Thurston Dexter, John A. Allen, Cleaveland B. Childs, and Leonard M. Smith, the bride's cousin. The ceremony was followed by a wedding breakfast at the home of the bride's parents, 251 West Seventy-first Street.

Dr. Bergtold was formerly a resident of Buffalo, N. Y., and is the son of the late J. E. Bergtold, and of Mrs. Louisa H. Bergtold of that city. He and his bride will take a Western wedding trip. Their home will be at 1,460 Clayton Avenue, Denver, Col.

Kingsford—Parish.

Miss Edith Coolidge Parish, daughter of Henry Parish, and Daniel Parish Kingsford were married in the Chantry of Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, Broadway and Tenth Street, in the presence of a few relatives. The Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington performed the ceremony. There were no best man, bridesmaids, or ushers.

The bridegroom lost his first wife, who was Miss Fanny Hamilton Bowdoin, daughter of George S. Bowdoin, in June, 1894. The bride's mother died at the parish residence, 1 West Nineteenth Street, on Nov. 5, 1896. The bridegroom is a graduate of Trinity College, Cambridge, of the class of 1880, and a member of the University Club.

Cotting—Leach.

Miss Marie Donaldson Leech, daughter of the late Henry S. Leech, was married in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth Avenue, near Forty-fifth Street, to Jameson Cotting yesterday. Mr. Cotting was graduated from the University of New York two years ago, and belongs to the Knickerbocker, Metropolitan, St. Anthony, and New York Yacht Clubs.

POST-GRADUATE HOSPITAL.

Its Finances Being Investigated by the State Board of Charities.

The special committee appointed by the State Board of Charities to investigate the charges of mismanagement of the financial affairs of the Post-Graduate Hospital made by Dr. Kelsey, one of the Directors, began its labors yesterday afternoon in the Charity Organization Building, at 287 Fourth Avenue.

The session was behind closed doors. Chairman Bergen said afterward that this was only a preliminary investigation. The committee met merely to talk the matter over, and also to examine closely the books of the hospital. They wanted to find the true financial condition of the institution, the amount due on account of the overdrafts, and the public and private funds. They would then submit their report to the State Board, and if that body decided on further investigation the public would know all. Mr. Bergen also said that no testimony was recorded.

Dr. Kelsey said he wished it to be understood that the investigation was not based on his charges, but he admitted that it was the outcome of them. He had been merely subpoenaed as a witness.

SIXTY NURSES GRADUATED.

Sixty nurses who were graduated from the Training School for Nurses of the Manhattan State Hospital, on Ward's Island, were yesterday afternoon awarded their diplomas at the annual exercises of that institution. They will be employed in the various insane hospitals in this city.

These are the first nurses who have been graduated from this institution since the State assumed charge of the insane hospitals, and the success of the training school is said to be largely due to the indefatigable efforts of Dr. A. E. Macdonald, the General Superintendent.

Of the sixty graduates thirty-nine are women. These appeared in gray-blue dresses, with spotless white aprons and small white caps. The male graduates wore uniforms of dark blue, with green stripes on the arms.

The commencement exercises were held in the large hall of the school, and a few minutes before all the graduates were photographed in a group just outside the building. Henry E. Howland, President of the Board of Managers of the hospital, delivered a brief address, in which he congratulated the school on producing greater results than had been expected, and he also congratulated New York City for having done more to alleviate suffering and responding to appeals from afflicted than any other city in the world.

General Superintendent Macdonald said that 60 out of 100 students had been graduated, and the average of the class was as high as that in other institutions. The graduates were then called up, twenty at a time, and received their diplomas from the hands of Mrs. Eleonora Kinnicutt and Miss Louisa Pierpont Morgan of the Board of Managers.

The address of the day was delivered by Bishop Potter, a hearty reception being given him. His address was an appeal to the intelligence and hearts of the graduates to use their utmost efforts to quiet and calm their patients, while at the same time not neglecting their material comfort. He gave a brief review of the history of the treatment of the insane, and interspersed his remarks with the recital of a few humorous instances. He held the close attention of his hearers throughout, now arousing all their sympathetic natures, and then causing a ripple of laughter to spread all over the room. He then pronounced the benediction, and the exercises ended.

The Cunninham Murder Trial.

The trial of Francis P. Farrell, charged with the murder of Mamie Cunningham, thirteen years old, at her home, 315 East Thirty-seventh Street, on May 30, 1896, was begun yesterday morning before Recorder Goff in Part 1, of General Sessions. Assistant District Attorney Osborne told the jury that the evidence was purely circumstantial. The first witness, Dr. James A. Sinsabaugh, of 672 Second Avenue, said that death had been caused by strangulation. That was also the testimony of Coroner's Physician Weston. The case will be continued to-day.

A SEASIDE HOME OPENED

Careworn Mothers and Their Children Enjoy a Steamboat Trip to Coney Island.

TO AID CONVALESCENT POOR

Summer Buildings Erected by the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor Are Now in Use—Room for Over 160.

The big iron vessel that drew up at the Coney Island pier of the Iron Steamboat Company at 9 o'clock yesterday morning carried a happy party of 350 New York mothers and children who had just enjoyed the first portion of a treat which was to many of them a pure novelty—an all-day excursion to the seashore with a sail through fresh sea breezes and a good luncheon in sight of the tumbling waves. It was the first excursion this year under the auspices of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and the occasion was the formal opening of "Sea Breeze," the association's new Summer home at West Coney Island. The delighted visitors were taken from the pier to the new buildings and spent their outing in playing or lolling on the sands, bathing under careful supervision, and enjoying at noontime substantial good cheer which would of itself have made the day a red letter one. In the afternoon a charming soprano, Mrs. Helen Jennings, sang for them. Most of them returned home at 4:40 P. M.

Twenty-seven of the excursionists, however, who were found to be in need of sea air and good care to restore them to health, were retained as more or less permanent guests. Their probable stay will be about two weeks, though this will depend on how their condition improves. They will have surf bathing every day, and the effect of sea breezes, cheery surroundings, and wholesome food, is expected to work wonders for them.

The buildings of Sea Breeze have been erected on a property of some five acres, which has a surf frontage of 360 feet, at a cost of $35,000, exclusive of the real estate, and are intended to continue in an improved form the work which the association has been carrying on at Coney Island for eight or ten years. This includes the giving of poor mothers and their children periodical all-day excursions, such as that of yesterday, as well as the caring of others, who need this help, for some days at a time.

Last year 15,769 women and children were taken on these outings. This year there will be excursions four times a week, and the association hopes to give the treat to 20,000 people. Those who are kept, for periods probably averaging two weeks, will include children who are recovering from illness and mothers who have been worn by work and care as to be virtually invalids. Just what these healthful conditions do for the little ones is shown by the fact that last Summer, when the average stay was eleven and one-half days, the average gain was a pound and a quarter, more than three times the normal growth. In this connection also it must be remembered that most of the children are lacking in vitality when they arrive and do not gain flesh so rapidly at first as might be expected later.

The buildings of the home are delightfully situated, and the grounds combine the advantages of surf and shade trees. They are splendidly designed, and equipped with the latest plumbing, and everything throughout bears an imprint of neatness and cleanliness. There are two new buildings and one old cottage with recent equipments, all connected by porch or verandah. The verandah that runs between the second floor of the new buildings, not a dangerous distance from the soft sand, and furnished with fire escapes as it is, makes loss of life by fire well-nigh impossible. The building devoted to the use of mothers has bedrooms to accommodate sixty of them, along with one or more babies apiece, and 100 convalescent boys and girls can be cared for in the other building. Every bedroom in the home is delightfully light and airy, and all afford most cheering views of the sea. There are plenty of lavatories, both tubs and shower baths; playrooms for rainy days, reception rooms, dining rooms, and all necessary for a comfortable and sanitary home. The kitchen, laundry, store rooms, and sewing room are in keeping with the other chambers, and a large out-doors pavilion and some fifty bath houses add to the comfort of the visitors.

The matron, Mrs. Katherine Hartshorn, has a staff of one clerk, Miss Connor, and fourteen maids, to attend to the household, while the invalids are in charge of a resident trained nurse and a visiting physician. A bathing master takes charge of the visitors when in the surf. An instructor in natural history accompanies the children on their excursion in the fields, and another teacher, a kindergartner, is at hand to add to their happiness. Many of the little ones from the slums have not even learned that most natural of childish activities, the art of playing. Another singular fact, exemplified in the work of the home, is that some of the children have never slept in a bed. This privilege they have had to cede to their parents at home, and when shown the neat dormitory cots provided for them at "Sea Breeze" the youngsters start to crawl under them and sleep on the floor, as in duty bound.

The work of the home this Summer will require $20,000, for which sum the association has issued an appeal to the charitable public. One dollar will give six children a day's excursion, and $5 will support a child two weeks at the home. Contributions to the work should be sent to William H. Tolman, general agent, 105 East Twenty-second Street, checks being made payable to Warner Van Norden, Treasurer, and marked for the Fresh Air Fund.

SUMMER CHARITY WORK.

The New York Society's Plans—Class in Philanthropy.

The Charity Organization Society of New York has made extensive plans for the Summer toward aiding the children of the poor. The society has but one fresh-air home of its own, but gathers the children for other fresh air homes, finding out from each the number wanted. Eleven agents are kept constantly employed for this object.

As most of the children of the society are Roman Catholics, the work is done in connection with the St. Vincent and St. Paul Society. The Protestants are taken through the missions and churches which they attend. The homes and excursions that are aided by this society are the following: Summer Shelter, Morristown, N. J.; St. John's Guild Home, the Tribune Day Excursions, of which two are given, and the Edgewater Creche, at Edgewater, N. J. The Edgewater Creche, formerly the Bartholdi Creche, is open from June 15 until Oct. 1 for poor mothers with debilitated infants and children under twelve years of age. This is the especial care of the society, and tickets have been distributed among the dispensaries, societies, churches, and missions. It is supported by voluntary subscriptions.

A class in practical philanthropic work was organized by Robert W. de Forrest, President of the Charity Organization Society, yesterday morning. The class will work from June 20 until July 30, and is open for graduate students from universities recommended by their instructors and those that have had experience in philanthropic work.

Sessions of the class will be held every morning excepting Wednesday, which, with Saturday afternoon, will be given to the visiting of institutions. During the first week the subject of charity organization and general private philanthropic work will be considered, with visits to the offices in the Charities Building, industrial agencies of New York and Brooklyn, and other private charitable institutions. The second week will be devoted to the care of children and the philanthropic side of mission enterprise. During the succeeding four weeks other branches of the work will be studied, and hospitals, homes, jails, and penitentiaries, and other public institutions will be visited.

Lectures will be given throughout the week by Mrs. Fullerton, Mrs. Wolcott, Miss M. O. Clark, John W. Keller, Jacob A. Riis, Dr. W. H. Tolman, Prof. Richmond Mayo-Smith, and Col. George E. Waring.

Twenty-five students registered yesterday morning, coming from eight States.

PATTERNING AFTER NEW YORK.

Merchants' Associations Being Formed in Various Cities Throughout the Country—What Boston Is Doing.

The work of the Merchants' Association of New York in fighting for New York City and in building up its membership to a point where it can become even more efficient than it is now has spurred on similar organizations throughout the United States to like efforts. In all the Western cities they are working energetically along these lines, and this is also the case in the Eastern cities, more notably in Boston. In all the large trade centres Merchants' Associations are supported liberally by the merchants of the cities in which they exist. They have been found to be the most important factors for the development of trade of any commercial organization.

In New York, however, nearly everybody is apathetic. Though there are 12,000 merchants in the City of New York, there are less than 1,200 of them members of the Merchants' Association. Membership in the association costs $25 a year. Twelve hundred members would mean an income of only $30,000 a year. This year already in its work for New York the association has spent more than its yearly income. The officers and Directors all serve without pay. Not only that, but they have contributed largely toward the funds of the organization, and are prepared to see it through this year. Their work is for the benefit of New York as a whole. No axes are ground of a personal or business nature. The lines have been clean cut, and have been honestly and aggressively followed out. The association brought many millions of trade to New York last year through the concessions which it obtained from the railroads. It has obtained the same concessions from the railroads this year. It is now working for even further concessions to open up more territory than was opened up last year. It expects to bring a greater amount of trade to the city this year than it did last year. It is preparing a handbook showing the beauties of New York as a Summer resort, and proposes to distribute 150,000 copies of the book free. The distribution will cost in postage alone $1,500, to say nothing of the printing and publishing of it. A series of circulars in colors is also being prepared, setting forth the excellencies of the New York market and its general superiority. It is proposed to send out 1,000,000 copies of this circular in batches of 100,000 to 150,000 at a time.

In addition to bringing trade to this city the association is seeking to remove matters which operate against the advancement of New York. It is fighting for the improvement of the Erie Canal system up to the demands of modern trade and commerce; for the deepening of the harbor and the widening of the channels thereof; for closer reciprocal trade relations with Canada; for Consular reform, through which the surplus products of this country may be sold abroad to a greater extent than they now are; for the improvement and equalization of the Post Office service of the entire country; for the doing away with discriminations on east-bound freight against New York; for the removal of the burdensome terminal charges on such freight coming to this port for export, and against discriminations of all kinds, whether of freight or passenger rates, or whether in favor of persons or places. And these are but a few matters which it has taken up and has in hand. The purpose is to place New York City upon exactly the same conditions as the other trade centres of the country. All this work, however, requires money.

The Boston association is backed up by the Governor of the State of Massachusetts, by the Mayor of the city, and by the Postmaster of Boston. The association in Boston, which is known as the "Boston Bureau of Commerce and Industries," has recently sent out an appeal through Boston calling for 2,000 members at $25 apiece, in order to raise a fund of $50,000 to promote Boston's interest. The Mayor of Boston has even gone so far as to recommend an appropriation for the aid of the Boston organization.

FIRED AT HIS WIFE.

A West Hoboken Man Loses His Head and a Lawsuit at the Same Time.

Caspar Kellenberg of West Hoboken sued Henry Nascher before a Justice yesterday to recover $100 he had paid for some saloon fixtures, which Nascher was to take back in case Kellenberg did not secure a license. He did not get the license, and Nascher would not take the fixtures back. The case was decided against Kellenberg because his wife had lost the agreement her husband had made with Nascher. Kellenberg thereupon drove back to his home, called his wife to the door, and fired three shots at her from a revolver. She fell, and Kellenberg whipped up his horse and escaped to this city. When Mrs. Kellenberg was lifted up by friends it was found that none of the bullets had struck her. She had merely fainted from fright.

LADIES' TAILORS TO RESIST.

They Pass Strong Resolutions to Preserve Their Union.

The ladies' tailors who have been having trouble with their employers because the latter want them to pledge themselves to leave their union and not join any during their employment with the employers, have been holding a series of meetings to devise means to resist the demand. At their last meeting, held on Sunday, they characterized their employers' demand as "un-American, and opposed to the spirit which has inspired the war for the emancipation of down-trodden Cuba."

Then they passed resolutions stating that no member of the union was to sign any agreement to leave the union, that every ladies' tailor must belong to the union, that any member who discloses the secret deliberations of the union be fined $25, and any one who signs the agreement to be fined $100.

They also decided to open a co-operative shop for the benefit of those members who may be blacklisted by the employers' organization. They also wanted the public to know that they do not want to be confounded with the Cloak and Suit Makers' Union, which is made up of men and women employed at shop work, while they are all custom tailors, the aristocracy of the trade.

Trying to Break Her Mother's Will.

The trial of the action brought by Mrs. Katherine C. K. Hagan to break the will of her mother, Anna Sutherland, on the allegation that she was an irresponsible spendthrift and habitual drunkard, was resumed yesterday before Surrogate Arnold. Mrs. Hagan testified that in the course of two years her mother disposed of a vast fortune, and in April, 1896, was induced to sign away her interest in her brother's estate, valued at $200,000. The transfer was made to Louis V. Sone, who was appointed executor under the wills of both Henry and Thomas Fleming, and in return she was to get $6,000 a year while she lived. She had also been induced to sign away other valuable properties. Dr. Jean P. Chauveau, who had attended Mrs. Sutherland during her last illness, testified that she was of sound mind when she executed the will. The hearing of the case was then adjourned to Sept. 12.

Harlem Board of Commerce.

A meeting of the Harlem Board of Commerce was held last evening at its rooms, 50 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. One of the principal topics of discussion was the report that the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company had issued its new time table without making provision for the stopping by trains at the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street station, as it had promised. It is said that this is due to a difference between the road and the New York Central, from whom the privilege to stop had been obtained. It was reported that the new Third Avenue bridge over the Harlem River will be opened to traffic with appropriate ceremonies on July 4. The new pier at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and the Hudson River for the landing of Albany boats will not be completed until next September.

Suicide in Williamsburg.

Frederick Wargin, a cigarmaker, 36 years old, yesterday committed suicide by taking carbolic acid at his home, 96 Cedar Street, Williamsburg. He lived with his wife, three children, and mother-in-law, and had been out of employment for some time. He had made two previous attempts at suicide, once on Sunday by hanging himself with his suspenders, and again an hour later, by cutting his throat with a razor. Both times his wife frustrated him. Yesterday shortly before noon he purchased a quantity of carbolic acid from a neighboring drug store, and pouring it into a jug of beer drank the contents. He died ten minutes later.

COL. HENRY FLAD DEAD.

Prominent Engineer of St. Louis and a Mississippi River Commissioner.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 20.—Col. Henry Flad, a prominent engineer of St. Louis and one of the Mississippi River Commissioners, fell unconscious on Highland Avenue this afternoon and expired soon after. He was seventy-four years old.

Col. Flad was in New York last week attending a meeting of the River Commissioners, and on his return stopped here to visit G. Stengel, father of George H. Stengel, ex-Councilman of the Twentieth Ward. After luncheon he started with Mr. Stengel to walk to Highland Park. He died on the way.

Col. Flad was Chief of Construction of the St. Louis Bridge and assisted in the Eads jetties work. For nine years he was the President of the St. Louis Board of Public Improvements.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

John N. Oakford.

John N. Oakford, who was connected with the General Sessions Court for nearly thirty years, died Sunday night of consumption. He was seventy-three years old. He was born in the old Ninth Ward, where his father was also born. His grandfather, too, was born in New York City. Mr. Oakford of late years had been Captain of one of the court squads, but for several months had not been able to attend to the duties of that position. He was a charter member of the Iroquois Club of the Fifth Assembly District and a member of the Tammany Hall General Committee. He was one of the oldest members of the Tammany Society. He lived in the old Ninth and Fifteenth Wards all his life. He is survived by several married daughters, and one son, John Kelly Oakford, who was named after John Kelly, the Tammany leader. Mr. Oakford lived the last few years of his life in lodgings at 252 Sixth Avenue.

George Focht.

George Focht, head of the George Focht Iron Works Company of Hoboken, died at his home, 102 Adams Street, Sunday night. He was born in Eisenach, Germany, March 13, 1823. He came to this country in 1849, and settled in Reading, Penn. While there he invented the Focht self-dumping coal tub. This made him wealthy, and he removed to Hoboken, intending to live in retirement; but he soon tired of inactivity and established the Focht Iron Works, now one of the largest establishments of its kind in New Jersey. His wife died in 1892. He is survived by two sons and three daughters.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. T. M. Brown of Springfield, Mass., State Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution, died at her home in Springfield yesterday morning after a year's illness.

MARY E. SPALDING, wife of Dr. Warren C. Spalding, a prominent Harlem physician, residing at 273 Lenox Avenue, died at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson Sunday. Besides her husband, two sons and a daughter survive her. Funeral services will be held at Cornwall to-morrow, and the interment will be at Albany N. Y.

ELBERT LUYSTER died suddenly at his home, 557½ Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, at the age of eighty-four. He was a lineal descendant of the Huguenots who settled near Newtown in the sixteenth century. He was born in Bowery Bay, and moved to Brooklyn in 1872. He was a mason by trade, but retired some years ago. He leaves a son and seven grandchildren.

WILLIAM LOWERREE, the oldest inhabitant of Whitestone, L. I., died Sunday at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Albert Belson, from old age. He was in his eighty-ninth year. Besides his daughter, Mr. Lowerree leaves a sister, Mrs. William H. Wilkins, who is eighty years old. The funeral services will be held to-day, and the interment will be in Flushing Cemetery.

MARY S. RAYNOLDS, wife of Edward H. Raynolds, of the firm of Devoe & Raynolds of this city, died on Saturday in San Francisco, Cal. Mrs. Raynolds was the oldest daughter of the late W. P. Fuller, who went to California from New England in 1849. She was born in California, but spent most of her married life in this city, where her circle of acquaintances was a large one. She was the mother of two children, who survive her.

ELIZABETH A. WILSON, wife of Benjamin Wilson, who was for many years a Tax Assessor for the City of Brooklyn, died yesterday of lung trouble at the home of her sister, in Bloomfield, N. J., where she had gone on a visit. Mrs. Wilson, who was in her sixty-sixth year, was a prominent member of All Souls' Church, and an active worker for the Industrial School Association. She was the mother of five children, two daughters and three sons. One daughter is unmarried, and the other is the wife of Frank M. Price of Price Brothers & Co., this city. One of the sons, Francis, is with this same firm; another, Daniel, is of the firm of Flandrau & Co., in Broome Street. The third is Benjamin W., Jr.

NORMAN L. JEROLAMON, for seven years Assistant Foreman of Hook and Ladder No. 10, situated in Fulton Street, died at his residence, 73 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, Sunday, after a lingering illness. He was born in this city and educated in the public schools. About fourteen years ago he was appointed a fireman. Death was due to paralysis of the brain brought about by a blow from an axe which he received at the fire which destroyed Harrigan & Hart's Theatre about twelve years ago. A fellow fireman whom Jerolamon was following up a flight of stairs, started to ch

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
Branch Offices: 702 FIFTH AVE., cor. 25th St. 487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg. 290 BROADWAY, cor. Reade St. 97 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex'ge. 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

HAVEN & STOUT
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.
Members of New York Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed on above Exchanges in
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN

FINANCIAL.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, GENERAL OFFICE,
Philadelphia, June 1, 1898.

ERIE AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD CO. CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 7% BONDS MATURING JULY 1, 1898.

THE ERIE AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD CO. will, July 1, 1898, make an issue of its General Mortgage Coupon Gold Bonds, maturing July 1st, 1940, interest at 3½ per cent. per annum, payable January 1st and July 1st, and free of all United States and other taxes which the Company may be required to retain. The PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST OF THESE BONDS ARE GUARANTEED by THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

These General Mortgage Bonds are part of an authorized issue of $4,500,000, of which $775,000 are now outstanding, and with the exception of $511,000 Equipment Bonds of the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad Co., which mature and will be paid off October 1, 1900, are the first lien upon the entire property of the Company.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY HEREBY GIVES NOTICE

That for each $1,000 of the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad Co. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, maturing July 1, 1898, it will, ON AND AFTER JUNE 15TH,

GIVE IN EXCHANGE

One (1) Erie & Pittsburgh Railroad Co. General Mortgage 3½ per cent. bond for $1,000, maturing July 1, 1940—with coupon maturing Jan. 1, 1899—at a valuation of.....$975
A bonus in cash..... 25
The Coupon maturing July 1, 1898, will be paid at the time of exchange.

THE HOLDERS OF THE
$511,000
ERIE & PITTSBURGH EQUIPMENT BONDS
above referred to are also notified that until JULY 1, 1898,

THEY CAN EXCHANGE
their holdings on the basis of $1,100 flat per bond
FOR
General Mortgage 3½ per cent. bonds as of July 1, 1898, at $975 flat per bond.

Holders desiring to avail themselves of these privileges will promptly notify the undersigned, forwarding their bonds, June 14th or thereafter, by Adams Express direct to, and at the expense of
ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer,
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

Philadelphia, June 18, 1898.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE HOLDERS OF THE ABOVE 7 PER CENT. BONDS, MATURING JULY 1, 1898:

THE PRIVILEGE OF EXCHANGE OF THE SAME FOR 3½ PER CENT. BONDS WILL CEASE ON THE 25th DAY OF JUNE, 1898. ALL BONDS NOT OFFERED OR EXCHANGE ON OR BEFORE THAT DATE WILL BE PAID IN CASH AT MATURITY BY THE UNION TRUST CO., NEW YORK.

ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer.

Government War Loan.

WE ARE PREPARED TO PURCHASE UNITED STATES NEW 3 PER CENT. BONDS AT 101 AND ACCRUED INTEREST. BONDS TO BE DELIVERED TO US AS SOON AS RECEIVED BY SUBSCRIBERS FROM THE GOVERNMENT. THIS OFFER MAY BE TERMINATED WITHOUT NOTICE.

ASIEL & CO.,
58 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
10 0 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. A. NASH, Vic President.
M. S. DECKER, Sec'y. H. M. FRANCIS, Treas.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Electro-Pneumatic Transit Co. Stock
A SPECIALTY.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

A GENTLEMAN FORMERLY IN A MERCANtile line, who has a large circle of acquaintances, would like to connect himself with a commission stock broker. Address M. R., Box 191 Times Office.

WANTED—$5,500 at 5 per cent.; first mortgage property at Dobbs Ferry, valued at $12,000. Address OWNER, 254 West 126th St.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market strong.

What was hailed by Wall Street as the culmination of the downward movement came yesterday morning. For the first half hour of business stocks were decidedly weak. The whole market seemed demoralized. But there were indications that many of the big operators were hard at work covering short contracts, while the little room traders were loudly shouting out their misgivings as to the course of prices.

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Strength developed soon after the opening, and from that time on to the close prices advanced. It was not a very active day, dullness accompanying the strength until within the last hour, when there was considerable activity. Much of the later buying was by room traders, who, following the leadership of some of the larger operators, turned around to the bull side. And as the professional short interest has recently grown to considerable dimensions the covering movement was large.

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One of the facts most notable now is that they in Wall Street who are really important refuse to be downcast over seventy-five-cent wheat. Practically every authority entitled to confidence expects that dollar wheat is soon to be re-established, and, as is pointed out, even at present prices—panic prices—such prices as have been made through market demoralization—returns are assured the farmer far beyond what he had in the lean years just past. In addition to this, there is the argument that even though these lower figures do prevail, grain is sure to come quickly to the market, because not only domestic but European buyers will be more liberal in their purchasing. And this means larger traffic for the railroads.

***

Another factor in the situation that is most favorable to a continued advance in prices is the ease in money. Loaning rates, according to important bankers, will stay low; the bond matter will not disturb the money market. And it is estimated by conservative Wall Street financiers that the Government loan is to be ten times oversubscribed.

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The change of front by some of the larger operators yesterday gave the bulls much encouragement. But what is more significant is the continued confidence of those important interests who have been buying steadily on this decline, and who are in nowise concerned by what may be the disposition of the professional market operators for a day or a week. In some quarters there is still to be heard talk of a further reaction, but, generally speaking, Wall Street sentiment at the close yesterday was bullish—more bullish than for a fortnight.

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Government bonds were steady. There were sales of $5,000 old 4s, coupon, at 111, and $500 do., registered, at 109½.

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In State bonds $7,500 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 71½.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

American Sugar Refs.	1¼	Met. St. Ry.	1¼
Brooklyn Union Gas	2	Mich. Central	1⅝
Chi., Bur. & Q.	⅞	N. Y. Air Brake	½
Chi., M. & St. Paul	¾	N. Y. Central	1⅛
Chi. & Northwest	1	Ore. R. R. & N. pf.	1
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅝	People's Gas, Chi.	1⅜
Consolidated Gas	1¼	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Detroit Gas	1½	West Chi. St.	¾
Louis. & Nashville	½	West. Union Tel.	1

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cot. Oil pf.	½	Hawaiian Sugar	2
Am. Spirits Mfg.	½	Illinois Steel	1
Am. Spirts Mfg. pf.	1½	Morris & Essex	2½
Brunswick City	½	National Lead pf.	1
Canada Southern	⅝	New Cent. Coal.	⅝
Canadian Pacific	¾	Ore. R. R. & Nav.	¾
Delaware & Hudson	1½	Penn. R. R.	¾
Den. & R. G. pf.	½	St. Paul & Omaha	¾
Erie 1st pf.	½	U. S. Leather	½
Erie 2d pf.	2½	U. S. Rubber	¾

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Bur., C. R. & N. 1st.	1½	Omaha & St. L. 4s	2
Int. & Gt. N. 2d	2	Or. Imp. con. 5s, all	
N. Y. Cent. 1st, c.	1	in. pd.	1
Ohio Southern 1st	1½	St. L. & I. M. 5s st.	1

Bond Declined.

Stand. R. & T. 6s..... 3

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1¼@1½ per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2½@2¾ per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days to five months, 3½ per cent. for six to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3@3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $80,039,186; balance, $8,024,308; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $972,862.

Money on call in London, ½@1 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 1⅝@1½ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was quiet. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.85 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.83⅜@$4.84¼ for sixty days, $4.85½@$4.85⅝ for demand, $4.85⅝@$4.86 for cable transfers, and $4.82½@$4.83¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼ for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94⅝@94 13-16 and 95 5-16@95⅜, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40¼@40 5-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—25c premium. Boston—Par @5c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c premium; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—30c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—Canadian Pacific, ⅝, to 85⅛; New York Central, ⅜, to 118; Pennsylvania, ⅝, to 59¼, and Reading, ¼, to 9¾. Atchison sold at 13¼, St. Paul at 101⅝, Illinois Central at 107, Louisville and Nashville at 53½, Erie at 13⅝, Erie first preferred at 36⅛. British consols declined 1-16, to 111⅛, for money, and ⅛, to 111 3-16, for the account.

The Bank of England gained £6,000 on balance. In Paris, rentes sold at 102f 55c, and exchange on London was 25f 27c.

Gold was quoted at Buenos Ayres at 164.80, compared with 165 on Saturday and 164.40 a week ago; in Lisbon at 81, compared with 81½ Saturday and 83 a week ago; in Rome at 107.25, compared with 107.12 Saturday and 107.07 a week ago.

HAWAIIAN ANNEXATION.

A Wall Street man identified with the Hawaiian Sugar Company is authority for the statement that while the management of the company confidently believes that Hawaiian annexation is bound to come, it does not expect it as quickly as Wall Street anticipates. Hawaiian Sugar has not been over active of late, although it has fluctuated widely. Such buying as there has been in it seems to have come from outsiders rather than from inside interests.

METROPOLITAN DEVELOPMENTS.

Metropolitan Street Railway was strong yesterday on the rumors of an issue of $10,000,000 stock to take up outstanding scrip and for improvement on some of the company's lines, for which stockholders will be allowed to subscribe at par. Nearly 13,000 shares of the stock changed hands, and it sold up to 163, making a net gain of 1 point for the day. Bull talk on the stock is to be heard in many quarters.

ELEVEN REASONS.

One of the most important financiers of Wall Street sent yesterday to a bearish acquaintance the following memorandum of "Eleven Reasons Why We Must Have a Bull Market":

First—Business throughout the country is constantly improving.

Second—The Government is a consumer to the extent of $2,000,000 per day.

Third—One billion dollars will be subscribed for Government bonds, leaving $800,000,000,000 after loan is placed seeking investment.

Fourth—Any bonds taken by banks will be used for circulation, which is inflation.

Fifth—War news will be favorable from now on.

Sixth—Important railroad combinations are impending.

Seventh—The acquisition of new territory by the United States will increase our market for products.

Eighth—Building a large navy will make increased demand for labor and material.

Ninth—When business is improving securities must advance. Declines are merely temporary.

Tenth—We are approaching July 1, when millions of dollars disbursed for interest and dividends will seek reinvestment.

Eleventh—The people who have been trying to depress the market are bulls who have lost their stocks and are trying to get them back at a profit.

MR. KEENE TURNS.

During the past fortnight Mr. James R. Keene has been actively on the bear side of the stock market. Yesterday he turned. He is bullish now on a number of the conspicuous industrials, but more especially on the standard Granger railroad stocks, being a large purchaser of Burlington, St. Paul, and Rock Island.

AS TO PEOPLE'S GAS.

People's Gas was unusually conspicuous yesterday. Soon after the opening it declined under heavy selling near 94. On the break there was much covering by shorts, which ran up its price again and made it especially buoyant at the close, which was 3 points above its lowest. After covering their short stock, many of the traders took the long side on the theory that after the breaks in the stock Saturday and yesterday morning there should be a substantial recovery. A decision as to the injunction asked for in the Livingston suit against the People's Gas Company to prevent the payment of future dividends is likely to be handed down very soon. Much will depend upon this decision. The Livingston suit is, according to friends of Mr. Livingston, to be carried on to a finish, and according to interests identified with the company it is to be fought aggressively and without any yielding. The management is quoted as saying that the question involved in the suit might just as well be determined now as at any time, and it is proposed to carry the matter through the courts. While this fight is on People's Gas interests are not disposed to have their friends get into the stock.

BULLISH ON THE GRANGERS.

Considerable bullish sentiment on the Granger stocks seems to have developed in the past few days. Yesterday all three of the group were notably strong and active, and there was heavy buying of them by houses with Western connections, and also by some of the more important room traders and operators of Wall Street. The continued reports as to the condition of the crops and the more favorable weather seem to be largely responsible for this better feeling on the group.

THE WAR TAX ON STOCKS.

To-morrow's meeting of the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange is awaited with more than usual interest because of the official decision expected then to be arrived at as to who shall bear the burden of the two-dollar tax which the new war measure imposes on every 100 shares of stock sold. It is recalled that during the civil war a tax of $5 was levied on such sales, and Wall Street brokers lay emphasis on the fact that the tax then was charged to customers. What as yet has not been pointed out is that the commission charged for trading in stocks then was not one-eighth, but one-sixteenth of 1 per cent., with the brokers doing the largest business charging only one-thirty-second. There is a difference between then and now.

VANDERBILT ACTIVITY.

Wall Street people in touch with Vanderbilt interests are quoted as anticipating an early movement in New York Central. Of late the stock has been inactive, and has not fluctuated to any extent, but, as has been pointed out heretofore, Vanderbilt houses have been steady buyers of it. Yesterday it made a gain of over a point, selling up above 116 on comparatively light transactions.

MANHATTAN INACTIVE.

Manhattan Elevated was quiet yesterday, fluctuating within a narrow range and closing without change. Less than 7,000 shares changed hands. There seems to be a disposition on the part of Wall Street to wait for further developments in the correspondence between Messrs. Orr and Gould. Mr. Gould's last letter to Mr. Orr is generally regarded in the Street as indicating an earnest disposition on the part of the Manhattan management to stop quibbling and get to the point where business can be accomplished

A BRITISH VIEW.

In a discussion of the American situation and the outlook for new interest to be taken by European investors in American securities, The London Statist says:

"As soon as peace is restored, there is likely to be a very great outburst of company promotion, new enterprise, and, no doubt, speculation, especially in the United States. That country has been immensely enriched by two successive abundant harvests, while harvests elsewhere have been more or less bad; and at present, outside of California, it looks as if the coming harvest will also be good. Therefore the purchasing power of the people has been enormously increased. Money is abundant and cheap; and, over and above all this, the new sense of world-wide power and influence will give the whole community, not merely a more assured pride in their country, but also a stronger confidence in the future greater than was felt before. It is hardly probable that there will be very much railway building for several years to come, because the country is already more than fully provided with railroad accommodation. That is proved by the fact that during the recent depression more than one-third of the total railway mileage went into the hands of receivers. Railway promotion is not likely to figure prominently, therefore, in the near future.

"If the war lasts for any length of time investors in Europe will likewise have an opportunity to obtain United States bonds on terms much more favorable than for a long time past. The authorization of the first war loan has not yet come from Congress. Whenever it comes, the loan itself will in all probability be taken in the United States, partly because of patriotic feeling and partly because of the natural desire to obtain such securities. But if the war goes on, and the Government has to borrow on the scale that now seems probable, by and by loans will have to be brought out, either partly or wholly in Europe, and if Congress can be induced to make the loans repayable—principal and interest—in gold, they will, no doubt, be very eagerly applied for by the European public. The Secretary of the Treasury some time ago, even before war was thought at all probable, dwelt upon the necessity for removing all doubt from the minds of investors that United States bonds would be redeemed—principal and interest—in gold. The necessity is still more urgent now that the Government has to raise very large sums to carry on the war. There may be very little room for doubt that payment will always be in gold. Indeed, there is very little so long as the silverites do not carry the elections."

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Declaration of dividends of 2½ per cent. on St. Joseph and Grand Island first preferred stock and 2 per cent. on Michigan Peninsular Car Company preferred stock.

Return of President Miller of the St. Paul from annual tour of the line. Statement that outlook is universally favorable along the route.

Annual report of Des Moines and Fort Dodge, showing a surplus of $4,040. Total surplus, $71,072, less 6 per cent. dividend payable Aug. 1, $25,816.

Decline in gold premium at Madrid from 88½ to 87½.

Decrease of 10,156 tons in eastbound shipments from Chicago, as compared with the previous week, and increase of 19,118 tons as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Increase of $31,647 in Tennessee Coal and Iron's net surplus for May, making an increase of $135,135 since Jan. 1.

Purchases of £200,000 Cape gold in London for Russian account at 77s. 10d. Heavy Spanish demand for silver in same market.

Increase of $354,775 in surplus reserve of outside banks.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in June showed increases:

Alabama Great Southern	$1,786
Central of Georgia	2,734
Chicago and Eastern Illinois	1,838
Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville	311
Evansville and Terre Haute	3,404
Flint and Père Marquette	7,223
Kanawha and Michigan	1,750
Louisville and Nashville	43,610
Mexican Central	1,796
Mexican National	3,020
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	6,494
Rio Grande Southern	424
St. Louis and San Francisco	10,371
St. Louis Southwestern	4,100
Southern Railway	14,219
Wisconsin Central	22,427

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The following showed decreases:

Chicago Great Western	$6,518
Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling	341
Evansville and Indianapolis	316
Ohio River	882
Southern Railway, Memphis Div.	7,910

NON-MEMBER BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of averages of the banks in New York City, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, and Staten Island which are not members of the New York Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of the members thereof, shows:

	June 18.	Changes.
Loans, dis., investments	$59,015,600	Dec. $246,000
Circulation	1,504,800	Dec. 1,700
Net deposits	67,040,400	Dec. 323,900
Dep. with C. H. agents	9,237,500	Dec. 81,900
Dep. banks and tr. co's.	4,246,900	Dec. 34,500
Specie	3,876,100	Dec. 73,000
Total reserve	$21,375,500	Inc. $273,800
Reserve required	16,760,100	Dec. 80,975
Surplus reserve	$4,615,400	Inc. $354,775

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	213	214
Brooklyn, Bath. & W. E.	85	88
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	22	22¾
Brooklyn El. preferred, when issued	58	60
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	103	106
Buffalo Crosstown	107	110
Buffalo Street Railway stock	80	82
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	335	345
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	87	92
Kings County Elevated	2½	3½
Nassau 1st 6s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	99	101
New Orleans Traction common	1¼	2½
New Orleans Traction pf.	7	9
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st p. c.	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	111½	114
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	88	90
Hoboken Ferry 5s	107	109
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	49½	49½
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	89	90¾
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock	77	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	73	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	53	55
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	73

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	30½	30⅝
Amsterdam preferred	72½	73
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	100¾	101⅜
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	24	25
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	91	93
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104	105
Columbus Gas	86	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103¾
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual of New York	843	849
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	105	106
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	30	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (in. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	139½	142
Standard Gas, New York preferred	158	160
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	88	90
Western Gas	88	90
Western Gas Company bonds	102	104

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	42
American Typefounders'	39	42
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	74	76
Glucose common	46¼	46¾
Glucose pf.	99¾	100½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	9
Hecker-Jones-J well Milling pf.	33	38
Hecker-Jones-Jewel bonds	80	85
International Paper common	31½	37
International Paper pf.	83	88
Lorillard Company pf.	112	113½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	11
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit common	30	32
National Biscuit pf.	91	92½
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	10	11½
Pennsylvania Coal	354	356
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Oil Trust, ex dividend	436	437
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	38	42
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	93	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	82	85
Wagner Car Company	162½	164

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	95	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	9	18
Central & South American Tel.	104	107
Commercial Cable stock	170	180
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1⅝	1⅞
Electric Vehicle common	8	10½
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	55	56
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	147	151
Northwestern Telegraph Company	112	117
Trow Directory pf.	30	33
Wool Exchange	110	120

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 58½@59. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27¼d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 58¾c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 342,030.71 ounces of silver bullion.

On the Stock Exchange, 600 shares of Phoenix sold at .19@.20.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 1,000 shares of Brunswick sold at .16, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at .30, 1,000 Creede and Cripple Creek at .11, 500 Iron Silver at .70, 200 Mexican at .10, 400 Small Hopes at 1.10, and 500 Work at .04.

On the Mining Exchange, 12,000 shares of Alamo sold at .02⅝@.03, 8,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .00¾@.00¼@.09, 13,000 Copper Rock at .004@.004½@.004, 500 Elkton at .90@.91, 7,000 Garfield Consolidated at .13½@.14, 500 Golden Fleece at .30, 1,000 Gold Magnet at .002½, 700 Isabella at .28@.27, 8,000 Jefferson at .04¼@.04½, 4,900 Lagonda at .22¾@.23¼, 600 Lillie at .90@.91, 6,000 Mount Rosa at .12½@.13, 300 Portland at 1.02@1.03, 33,000 Sentinel at .006@.00⅝, 7,000 Union at .11¼@.11½, and 2,000 Work at .03½.

***

Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.70	Horn Silver	1.30
Alta	.08	Iron Silver	.50
Belcher	.05	Kingston & Pem-broke Iron	.25
Best & Belcher	.15	La Crosse	.10
Breece	.40	Leadville	.10
Brunswick	.15	Little Chief	.17
Chollar	.05	Phoenix Gold	.19
Chrysolite	.10	Potosi	.10
Comstock Tunnel Co.	.02	Plymouth Con.	.09
Con. Cal. & Va.	.25	Savage	.05
Crown Point	.05	Sierra Nevada	.50
Deadwood	.50	Standard Con.	1.45
Enterprise Mining Co.	.35	Union Con.	.35
Gould & Curry	.10	Utah	.05
Hale & Norcross	.70	Yellow Jacket	.15

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.70	Leadville Con.	.10
American Coal	1.20	Little Chief	.20
Belcher	.03	Mexican	.05
Best & Belcher	.10	Moulton	.20
Breece	.35	Ontario	.25
Brunswick Con.	.16	Ophir	.20
Belmont	.10	Occidental	.50
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Plymouth	.12
Chollar	.05	Potosi	.05
Crown Point	.05	Quicksilver	1.00
Chrysolite	.11	Quicksilver pf.	2.50
Con. Cal. & Va.	.23	Savage	.02
Comstock T. Co. stock	.03	Sierra Nevada	.50
Comstock T. Co. bonds	.03	Standard	1.00
Comstock T. Co. scrip	.03	Small Hopes	1.10
Catalpa	.08	Union Con.	.12
Deadwood Terra	.30	Utah	.03
Eureka Con.	.10	Creek	.05
Father De Smet	.17	Golden Fleece	.28
Gould & Curry	.05	Isabella	.25
Hale & Norcross	.05	Mollie Gibson	.20
Homestake	45.00	Mount Rosa	.10
Horn Silver	1.20	Pharmacist	.05
Iron Silver	.63	Portland	1.00
Julia Con.	.01	Specimen	.02
Kingston & Pemb.	.20	Union	.10
La Crosse	.16	Work	.03

MINING EXCHANGE.

Gold Magnet	.002½	Garfield Con.	.13½
Havana	.75	Golden Fleece	.28
Japan	2.50	Isabella	.26
Lagonda	.23	Jefferson	.04¼
Rocky Mountain	.06	Justine	.02¼
St. F. Cariboo	2.50	Lillie	.89½
Yukon	.10	Mollie Gibson	.20⅞
Alamo	.02⅝	Mount Rosa	.12½
Anchoria Leland	.75	Portland	1.02
Cripple Creek Con.	.09	Sentinel	.005
Cannon Ball	.003	Union	.11
Copper Rock	.004½	Work M. & M. Co.	.03
Elkton	.90		

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	350	Mercantile	167
Central National	160	Merchants'	146
Chatham	290	New York	235
Commerce	200	Nat. B'k of N. Am.	135
Continental	125	Park	300
East River	130	Phenix	90
Garfield National	850	Seaboard National	175
German-American	112	Second National	450
Hanover	390	Seventh National	110
Irving	14½	State of New York	101
Lincoln National	750	West Side	275
Mech. & Traders'	112		

There were sales of 21 shares of Merchants' at 146½ and 37 shares of Park at 306@310.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, June 20.—In the market to-day there was little animation, but considerable firmness, notably in one or two copper shares. Montana rose 3½, to 199; Butte, 1⅛, to 23½. Osceola lost ⅝, to 46⅜, rallied to 47¼, and receded to 46⅝, closing at 47. Humboldt was ¼ lower, at 4½; Allouez was ½ lower, at 4. Baltic lost ½, to 18½, rallying to 19. Stock Yards was off 1, at 112, with 1¾ rally. Not over 10,000 shares and $65,000 bonds changed hands in the first half of the day. Wisconsin Central 5s were quite active at 41. Franklin Mining rallied ½, to 13. Atchison preferred gained ⅜, to 33. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy gained ¾, to 104¾. Mergenthaler was up 2½, at 162½. Call loans, 1½@3; time loans, 2½@4; commercial paper, 3@5.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany		225
Boston & Lowell	225	225
Boston & Maine	161	
Boston & Providence	275	276
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	113½	114
Chicago Junc. & Stock Yards pf.		116
Fitchburg pf.	100½	
Maine Central	129	131
Old Colony	186	
Oregon Short Line	29	31
West End	83	83½
West End pf.	103	

Mining Companies.

Aetna, (quicksilver)	4	
Allouez	4	4¼
Arnold	14¾	15
Atlantic	29½	30½
Boston & Cripple Creek	15	20
Boston & Montana	198	199
Butte & Boston	23	23½
Calumet & Hecla	550	555
Centennial	13½	14
Franklin	13	14
Gold Coin Mines	.90	1½
Napa, (quicksilver)	7	
Osceola	46¾	47½
Pioneer, (gold)	5⅝	5⅞
Quincy	113	114
Santa Ysabel	4¾	
Tamarack	153	155
Tecumseh	2⅝	2⅞
Wolverine	21¾	22¼

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	271	274½
Dominion Coal	23¼	23¾
Dominion Coal pf.		108
Edison Electric Illuminating	160	165
Erie Telephone	68	69
General Electric	37¼	37⅝
General

DIVIDENDS.

St. Joseph & Grand Island Railway Co.,
88 Broad St., New York, June 20, 1898.
At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the First Preferred Stock of the Company was declared, payable July 15, 1898, to the holders of record of the First Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on July 1, 1898.
The transfer books for First Preferred Stock will close July 1, 1898, at 3 P. M., and will reopen July 16, 1898, at 10 A. M.
W. S. WILSON, Secretary.

Philadelphia, June 15th, 1898.
54 Wall St., N. Y., June 20, 1898.
The above-mentioned dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. will be payable on July 15, 1898, to holders of record at the close of business on July 1, 1898, on the books of the Voting Trustees for Certificates of Preferred Stock of the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railway Company.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Certificates for First Preferred Stock will close July 1, 1898, at 3 P. M., and will reopen July 16, 1898, at 10 A. M.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

JOURNEAY & BURNHAM,
Brooklyn, N. Y., June 17, 1898.
DIVIDEND NO. 23.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT. on the preferred capital stock, payable July 1, 1898, at the store of Journeay & Burnham, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 23d, 1898.
Transfer books will be closed from three P. M. June 23, 1898, to ten A. M. July 1, 1898.
Checks will be mailed.
G. W. CONKLIN, Sec'y.

Michigan Peninsular Car Co.,
Detroit, Michigan, June 18, 1898.
At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors it was resolved that a dividend of Two Per Cent. on the preferred capital stock of the company be declared and paid Thursday, June 30th, 1898, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 65 Cedar Street, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on Wednesday, June 22. Transfer books will close June 22 and reopen Friday, July 1.
W. J. McBRIDE, Secretary.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company,
Cincinnati, June 20th, 1898.
A quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on July 20th, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1898, at the office of the Secretary, in this city.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M., June 30th, 1898, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., July 6th, 1898.
C. F. COX, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL Mortgage 4 per cent. Registered Bonds of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Co. will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y., Tuesday, June 21, 1898, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due July 1, and will reopen July 1 at 10 A. M.
W. G. BROWN, Sec'y.

Philadelphia, June 15th, 1898.

Columbia Bank,
Fifth Avenue and 42d Street.
New York, June 15th, 1898.
The Board of Directors of this bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1898.
The transfer books will remain closed from June 20th, 1898, to July 1st, 1898.
W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

Franklin Trust Company.
Dividend No. 32.
Brooklyn, N. Y., June 8th, 1898.
The Board of Trustees have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2% upon the capital stock of this company, payable July 1, 1898, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books. The transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M. June 24 until 9 A. M. July 1, 1898.
JAS. R. COWING, Secretary.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE FIRST CONsolidated mortgage 5 Per Cent. registered bonds of the Southern Railway Company will close at the office of the company, 70 Broadway, New York, Saturday, June 25, at 12 M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due July 1, and will open July 1, at 10 A. M.
JOSIAH M. HILL, Secretary.
Washington, D. C., June 17, 1898.

The Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Co.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. out of the net earnings on the Preferred Capital Stock, payable July 15, 1898.
The transfer books of the preferred stock will close at 3 P. M. on July 11, 1898, and reopen on the morning of July 18, 1898.
GEORGE COPPELL,
New York, June 16, 1898. Chairman of the Board.

National Broadway Bank,
New York.
97th Dividend.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., free of tax, payable on the 1st day of July, 1898.
The transfer books will be closed on June 17th, 1898, and reopen on July 1st, 1898.
CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.

Astor Place Bank,
New York, June 16, 1898.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three Per Cent. on the capital stock of this bank, payable July 1st, 1898.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
JOHN T. PERKINS, Cashier.

The Mechanics' National Bank
of the City of New York.
New York, June 15, 1898.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable July 1, 1898. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, June 10, 1898.
The coupon due July 1st, 1898, on the BIRMINGHAM DIVISION Bonds of this Company will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City. JAS. BOWRON, Treasurer.

The Denver Union Water Company.
The July coupons of The Denver Union Water Company will be paid at the Fourth National Bank, New York City, July 1, 1898.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Stockholders' Meeting.
Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Shareholders of the Second National Bank of the City of New York will be held at its banking house, 190 Fifth Av., in said city, on the 28th day of June, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The object of said meeting is to change the Articles of Association of said Bank by increasing the number of its Directors to not less than eleven nor more than fifteen, and by prescribing that five shall constitute a quorum.
Dated New York, May 26, 1898.
By order of the Board of Directors.
JOHN L. RIKER, DANIEL A. DAVIS, JAS STILLMAN. } Shareholders and Directors.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 20.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.04	.04
Alpha Con.	.02	.02
Andes	.06	.04
Belcher	.04	.05
Best & Belcher	.13	.14
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	.17	.13
Challenge Con.	.13	.16
Chollar	.06	.06
Confidence	.30	.26
Con. Cal. & Va.	.23	.26
Crown Point	.07	.06
Exchequer	.01	..
Gould & Curry	.08	.08
Hale & Norcross	.74	.72
Justice	.02	..
Kentuck Con.	.03	.04
Mexican	.10	.09
Occidental Con.	.60	.60
Ophir	.20	.02
Overman	.03	.05
Potosi	.08	.08
Savage	.04	.04
Sierra Nevada	.52	.51
Standard	1.50	1.60
Union Con.	.13	.41
Utah Con.	.03	..
Yellow Jacket	.15	.17

Silver bars, 57⅞; Mexican dollars, 46¼@46⅝; drafts, sight, 17½; telegraph, 20.

COLORADO SPRINGS, June 20.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	2⅝	2⅞	2¾	3
Anaconda	43½	47	45½	46
Anchoria	75½	76	74	80
Argentium	27½	30	26	26¼
Battle Mountain	21	23	20	23
Consolidated	9⅛	9¼	9¼	9¼
El Paso	8	8½	8⅛	8⅜
Elkton	91⅝	91½	89½	90
Gibson	20	20⅜	20¼	20⅝
Gold Coin	93	96½	96	97
Gold King	51½	53	50	52
Golden Fleece	29	30	28	31
Garfield Con.	13	14	12½	14
Isabella	26	26¼	25½	26
Jefferson	4½	5	4½	5
Lillie	80	87	84½	85
Matoa	16	16½	16⅜	16¾
Moon Anchor	95	95¼	92⅜	93¾
Pharmacist	5½	5⅝	5⅜	5¾
Portland	109	109⅜	105	105⅞
Rawlings	18¼	19	18	18¾
Rosa	12	13½	12	12¾
Union	12¼	12⅜	11½	12
Work	3⅜	3⅞	3⅜	4

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Dividends will be paid as follows:

A 1¼ per cent., quarterly, on preferred stock of Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, on July 20.

On July 15, a 3 per cent. semi-annual dividend by the Wells-Fargo Company, 63 Broadway, New York.

By the State Trust Company, a dividend of 3 per cent. will be paid July 1.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, June 20, 1898.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
100	102	30	Adams Express	100½	101	100¼	101	.....
20	21½	100	American Cotton Oil..	20	20	20	20	— ⅝
73½	74½	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf....	74	74	74	74	— ¼
77	79	100	Am. Malting Co. pf....	78⅜	78⅜	78¾	78¾	+ ¼
13¼	13⅜	5,585	Am. Spirits Mfg.....	13¼	13½	12¾	13⅜	+ ⅛
36	37	595	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf....	36⅜	36⅜	35½	35½	— 1¼
132⅜	132⅝	33,752	Am. Sugar Ref. Co....	130⅜	132⅞	130¾	132⅜	+1¼
91½	93½	28	Am. Tel. & Cable Co..	93½	93½	93½	93½	.....
115⅜	115⅝	28,280	American Tobacco	115	116¼	114⅝	115½	+ ¼
13	13⅜	825	At., T. & S. F.....	13	13	12⅞	13	— ⅛
32⅞	33	11,115	At. T. & S. F. pf.....	32½	33	32¼	33	+ ⅛
20	20¼	6,655	Baltimore & Ohio.....	20	20¼	19⅝	20⅛	+ ⅛
7¼	7½	100	B. & O. Southw. pf....	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
3⅝	3⅞	365	Bay State Gas	3⅜	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	— ⅛
50¼	50½	22,300	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	50¼	50⅝	49¼	50⅜	.....
122½	124½	410	Brooklyn Union Gas..	121	122½	121	122½	+2
10⅜	11½	100	Bruns. City.....	11	11	11	11	— ⅛
51	52	375	Canada Southern	50½	51	50¼	51	— ⅛
82¼		680	Canadian Pacific	82	82¾	82	82⅝	— 1⅛
22⅞	23	3,890	Chesapeake & Ohio....	23¼	23¼	22½	22	— ⅞
104⅜	104⅞	23,850	Chi., Bur. & Quincy...	103⅝	104⅞	103⅜	104⅞	+ ⅞
14⅜	14¼	3,300	Chicago Great West...	14¼	14½	14	14¼	— ⅛
96⅜	99½	16,970	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	98¾	99½	98⅝	99½	+ ¾
14⅜	14¾	10	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf..	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	.....
125¼	125½	200	Chi. & Northw.	124¼	125¼	124¼	125¼	+1
106⅛	106⅝	8,924	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	105½	106⅝	105	106⅜	+ ⅝
27	29	50	Chi. Term. Trans. pf..	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	.....
41½	41⅝	3,720	C., C., C. & St. L....	41¼	42⅜	41	42	+ ⅜
14⅝	14⅝	300	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	— ¼
6¾	7	200	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	.....
196	197	560	Consolidated Gas	195	196¼	195	196¾	+1¼
36¼	36⅝	300	Consolidated Ice	36¼	36⅝	36⅜	36⅜	— ⅛
107	111	268	Del. & Hudson.....	108	108	105	108	— 1½
12¼	13	100	Denver & Rio Grande.	12¼	12½	12¼	12¼	— ¼
50⅜	50⅝	730	Denver & R. G. pf....	50⅞	50⅞	50½	50⅝	— ½
17	17¼	500	D. M. & Ft. Dodge....	17	17¼	16½	17¼	.....
61	62	800	Detroit Gas	61½	61⅝	61½	61⅝	+1⅛
13¼	13⅜	291	Erie	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
35½	35⅝	250	Erie 1st pf.....	35½	35½	35½	35½	— ⅛
17¼	18½	100	Erie 2d pf.....	17	17	17	17	— 2⅛
50	53	50	Evans. & T. H. pf....	50	50	50	50	.....
37½	37⅝	400	General Electric	37¼	37⅝	37¼	37⅝	— ⅛
		10	H. B. Claflin Co.....	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	.....
22¼	23	300	Hawaiian Sugar	22	22	22	22	—2
103⅜	104¼	302	Illinois Central	104	104	103⅜	103⅝	— ¼
56¾	57⅛	100	Illinois Steel Co.....	56	56	56	56	—1
48½	49½	400	Laclede Gas	48½	48½	48⅜	48½	— ⅛
71	72	50	Lake Erie & West. pf.	72¼	72¼	72¼	72¼	.....
52⅜	52½	7,170	Louisville & Nashville.	52	52½	51⅝	52½	+ ½
104½	104⅝	6,810	Manhattan Con	104⅜	105¼	104⅜	104½	.....
162	162¼	12,823	Metropolitan St. Ry...	159⅝	162⅞	159½	162¼	+1¼
104	105½	100	Michigan Central	104⅜	104⅞	104⅜	104⅞	+1⅞
90	91	100	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf..	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	.....
73½	74¾	311	Minnesota Iron	74	74	73½	73½	.....
33¼	34	580	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf..	33½	33⅝	33¼	33⅝	— ⅛
34¾	35	1,465	Missouri Pacific	34½	34⅝	34¼	34⅝	+ ⅛
167½	170½	100	Morris & Essex	170¼	170¼	170¼	170¼	—2½
34	35	10	National Lead Co.....	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	.....
106¼	107½	810	National Lead Co. pf..	106	106	106	106	—1
7½	8½	100	New Central Coal	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅜	— ⅝
93	94⅜	1,310	New Jersey Central ..	93½	94¾	93¼	94½	+ ⅛
42	44	210	New York Air Brake..	43¾	44	43¾	44	+ ½
116¼	116⅜	2,387	New York Central	115	116¼	115	116¼	+1⅛
51	51⅝	150	Norfolk & West. pf....	51¼	51¾	51¼	51½	— ⅛
		100	North American.....	6¼	6¾	6¼	6⅝	— ⅛
28¼	28¼	4,045	Northern Pacific	27⅝	28¼	27⅝	28	+ ⅛
68¼	68⅜	5,784	Northern Pacific pf...	67⅞	68⅜	67½	68⅜	+ ⅛
15	15¼	310	Ontario & Western....	15	15	15	15	.....
50½	52	165	Oregon R. & Nav.....	51¾	51¾	51¼	51¼	— ⅝
70¾	71½	100	Oregon R. & Nav. pf..	71	71	71	71	+1
28¾	29	500	Pacific Mail	28⅜	28⅝	28¾	28⅝	.....
115	116	168	Pennsylvania R.R.....	114¾	116	114¾	114⅝	— ⅛
97¼	97¼	34,925	People's Gas, Chicago.	95⅜	97⅞	94⅝	97⅛	+1⅝
187½	189	306	Pull. Pal. Car Co....	188½	189	188½	189	.....
19½	19½	160	Reading	19	19	19	19	— ⅛
61½	62	400	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf....	61¼	61¾	61	61	.....
63½	64	50	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf...	64	64	64	64	.....
29⅝	30	500	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf....	29½	29⅞	29½	29⅝	— ⅛
75	77	200	St. Paul & Omaha....	76	76	76	76	— ⅛
18½	19	410	Southern Pacific	18¼	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	+ ⅛
8⅛	8¾	173	Southern Railway	8½	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
29⅞	30	490	Southern Railway pf..	29⅝	29⅝	29½	29½	.....
6	6⅝	108	Standard R. & T.....	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
23¾	24	660	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	23¾	23⅞	23½	23⅞	— ⅛
11⅜	11⅝	400	Texas Pacific	11⅜	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	— ⅛
174	176	62	Third Avenue	173½	175	173½	173½	.....
23½	23¼	1,415	Union Pacific	23	23⅝	22¾	23⅜	+ ⅝
59	59⅛	6,050	Union Pacific	58½	59⅛	58⅝	59	+ ⅜
7¼	7⅜	220	U. P., D. & G., t. r....	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
7¼	7⅝	200	United States Leather.	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
66	66¼	1,865	U. S. Leather pf.....	65¾	66¾	65¾	66	+ ⅛
23¾	23⅞	5,977	United States Rubber.	24⅜	24⅝	23	23⅞	— ⅛
83½	85	1,020	U. S. Rubber pf.....	84½	85	83	85	.....
19	19¼	375	Wabash pf.....	19	19	19	19	— ⅛
91	92⅛	700	West Chicago Street...	91¼	91⅝	91¼	91⅝	+ ⅜
91½	91¾	2,110	W. U. Tel., ex div....	90	91½	90	91½	+1
1⅞	2	200	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	1⅞	1⅞	2⅛	1⅞	.....
11	12	2	W. & L.E. pf.,$1 as. pd.	11	11	11	11	.....
Sales....		281,284						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Tobacco Co scrip 7,000	92½	Int & Gt Nor 2d mtge 1,000	87	St L & Iron Mt 2d 1,000	105⅜
Ann Arbor 1st 4s 1,000	84¾	Ft W & D C 1st 1,000	72	St L & S F G M 6s 9,000	120
At, T & S F adjst 4s 17,000	65⅝	10,000	72½	21,000	120¼
10,000	65½	Gal, Har & San An, Mex 1st Pac Div 5s 9,000	93¼	5,000	120
10,000	65⅝	10,000		1,000	120¼
44,000	65⅝	Iowa Central 1st 5s 5,000	101	1,000	120
16,000	65⅞	L S & Mich So 3½s 2,000	104	St L S W 2d inc 5,000	80¾
5,000	65⅝	Louis & Nash, Mobile & Montgomery 4½s 5,000	109¼	St P, M & M consld 6s, reduced to 4½s 16,000	108
Gen 4s 1,000	92⅞	Mexican Inter 1st 4s 10,000	73½	San An & Ar Pass 4s 5,000	64½
500	93	Mo, K & T 1st 4s 11,000	87	10,000	64½
4,000	92⅝	46,000	87¼	So Pac of Arlz 1st 3,000	107½
5,500	92¾	6,000	87⅝	So Pac of Cal 5s consld 97	
Brooklyn Elev 1st, Trust Co certfs 20,000	89⅞	Mo, K & T 2d 2,000	63¼	Southern Ry 1st 5s 2,000	94⅝
8,000	90	Missouri Pacific cons 5,000	100¾	1,000	94¾
Brooklyn R T 5s 2,000	99½	1,000	100½	7,000	94¾
35,000	99	Mobile & Ohio gen 4s 2,000	77½	Standard R & T 6s 12,000	63
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s 3,000	114½	Nash, C & St L con 5,000	102½	2,000	65
Buff, R & P G M 5s 25,000s20F	104	N Y Cent 1st coup 1,000	119	Standard R & T inc 10,000	14
Buff, R & P G M 5s 1,000	106½	N Y, O & W refdg 4s 6,000	99¼	16,000	13¾
1,000	106¼	N Y, S & W G M 3,000	90	2,000	14
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc 10,000	40	Nor Pac gen lien 3s 32,000	61½	2,000	14¼
Cent of N J gen 5s 4,000	114	1,000	61¾	3,000	14½
1,000s20F	114	Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s 16,000	97	Term R R Assn of St L con 5s 5,000s20F	108½
1,000	114½	10,000	96⅞	1,000	105½
Ches & Ohio con 5s 2,000c	114½	7,000	97	Tex & Pac 2d inc 23,000	38½
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s 1,000	83¾	15,000	97¼	45,000	38⅝
Chi, B & Q cons 7s 1,000	117½	5,000	97⅜	5,000	38½
Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s 8,000	98½	4,000	97¼	3,000	38¼
5,000	98¾	Nor Ry of Cal 5s 10,000	101	2,000	38⅛
8,000	98⅞	Ohio Southern 1st 5,000	83½	8,000	38⅜
14,000	98½	Omaha & St L 1st 1,000	80	20,000	39
Chi, C & Dub 5s 3,000	107	Oregon Imp Co con 5s, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid 10,000	60	20,000	38⅝
Chi & E Ill gen 5s 5,000	108	Oregon R & N 4s 11,000	95	10,000	38½
Chi, M & St P Term 5s 52,000	114	Peo & Eastern 1st 2,000	77½	Third Avenue 1st 5s 3,000	122½
Chi, M & St P gen 4s, Series A 1,000	105⅞	Peo & Eastern inc 10,000	18	Ulster & Del 1st 6s 1,000	99½
Chi & N W gen 3½s 1,000s3	101¾	Pitts, Shen & L E 1st 1,000	106¾	Union Elev 1st 6s 10,000	89¾
1,000s20F	101	Pitts & West 1st 4s 5,000	86	Union Pacific 4s 5,000	96⅞
5,000	102	Oregon R & N 4s 1,000	95	1,000	97
Chi & N W S F 6s 1,000	113¾	Reading Co gen 4s 1,000	85	1,000	96⅞
Chi, R I & P gen 4s 6,000	105	10,000	85½	74,000	97
C, C, C & St L, St Louis Div 4s 2,000s20F	94¾	Rio Grande West 1st 1,000	88	11,000	96¼
Col & Ninth Av 1st 5,000	120	1,000	87¾	12,000	97
Detroit City Gas 5s 3,000	92½	2,000	88	U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs 31,000	61½
2,000	92⅝	St L & Iron Mt gen 5s 1,000	94⅝	5,000	61⅝
3,000	92¾	1,000	94½	20,000	61⅝
5,000	93	Term R R Assn of St L con 5s 5,000s20F	108½	5,000	61¾
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s 15,000s15F	110	1,000	105½	5,000	61¾
1,000	111	Tex & Pac 2d inc 23,000	38½	Wabash 1st 5s 1,000	109½
Erie gen lien 3-4s 25,000s20F	73¼	45,000	38⅝	28,000	109
10,000	73¾	5,000	38½	Wabash 2d 5s 1,000	84¼
Erie 4s prior bonds 10,000	92¼	3,000	38¼	2,000	84½
10 000	92½	2,000	38⅛	Wabash deb, Series B 1,000	27⅝
Bur, C R & N 1st 1,000	106½	8,000	38⅜	West Shore gtd 4s 1,000	108¾
1,000	106¼	20,000	39	Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs 20,000	41⅛
Mobile & Ohio gen 4s 1,000	100½	20,000	38½		
Mobile & Ohio gen 4s 2,000	77½	10,000	38½		
Nash, C & St L con 5,000	102½	Third Avenue 1st 5s 3,000	122½		
N Y Cent 1st coup 1,000	119	Ulster & Del 1st 6s 1,000	99½		
N Y, O & W refdg 4s 6,000	99¼	Union Elev 1st 6s 10,000	89¾		
N Y, S & W G M 3,000	90	Union Pacific 4s 5,000	96⅞		
Nor Pac gen lien 3s 32,000	61½	1,000	97		
1,000	61¾	1,000	96⅞		
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s 16,000	97	74,000	97		
10,000	96⅞	11,000	96¼		
7,000	97	12,000	97		
15,000	97¼	U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs 31,000	61½		
5,000	97⅜	5,000	61⅝		
4,000	97¼	20,000	61⅝		
Nor Ry of Cal 5s 10,000	101	5,000	61¾		
Ohio Southern 1st 5,000	83½	5,000	61¾		
Omaha & St L 1st 1,000	80	Wabash 1st 5s 1,000	109½		
Oregon Imp Co con 5s, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid 10,000	60	28,000	109		
Oregon R & N 4s 11,000	95	Wabash 2d 5s 1,000	84¼		
Peo & Eastern 1st 2,000	77½	2,000	84½		
Peo & Eastern inc 10,000	18	Wabash deb, Series B 1,000	27⅝		
Pitts, Shen & L E 1st 1,000	106¾	West Shore gtd 4s 1,000	108¾		
Pitts & West 1st 4s 5,000	86	Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs 20,000	41⅛		
Oregon R & N 4s 1,000	95				
Reading Co gen 4s 1,000	85				
10,000	85½				
Rio Grande West 1st 1,000	88				
1,000	87¾				
2,000	88				
St L & Iron Mt gen 5s 1,000	94⅝				
5,000	94½				
Stamped gtd 8,000	93				
St Jo & G I 2-3-4s 11,000	80				
Total sales.	$1,874,000				

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	95	..	Com. Cable, ex d..	170	180	N. Y. & N. H.	188	..
4s, r., 1907	103½	103½	Consol. Coal	43	45	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st	13	13½
4s, c., 1907	110¾	111¼	Consol. Ice pf.	88½	94	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	65	75
4s, r., 1925	124	125	Del., L. & W.	154	160	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	30	34½
4s, c., 1925	124	125	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	85	..	Norfolk So.	60	66
5s, r., 1904	111½	112½	Dul., S. S. & A.	2½	..	Nor. & West.	14	16
5s, c., 1904	111½	112½	D., S. S. & A. pf.	6	8	Ont. Mining	3	5
Currency 6s, 1899	101½	102¼	Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	125	130	Oregon Imp., all in. paid	20½	30
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100¼	..	*E. E. I. of B'klyn.	106	110	Oregon R. & N.	25	29¾
Dist. Col. 3-65s	115½	..	Eastern Elevator.	25	61	Oregon S. L.	28	..
Albany & Sus.	180	..	Eighth Avenue.	335	345	Penn. Coal	340	..
American Coal	115	140	Ev. & T. H.	25	27	People's Gas, Chicago.	94⅜	97⅜
Am. Dist. Tel.	20	22⅞	Ft. W. & R. G.	177	12	Peo. Dec. & Ev.	1½	2
Am. Express	127	130	Gt. Nor. pf.	177	179	Peo. & Eastern	4	6
Am. Malting Co.	26½	28	Green Bay & W.	30	40	P., C., C. & St. L.	43½	45
Am. Sug. Ref. pf.	112⅜	113½	Homestake, ex d.	49	..	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	63	68
Am. Tobacco pf.	119	122	Ill. Cent.	90	100	Pitts. & West. pf.	7	8
Ann Arbor	11	11½	Iowa Central	9½	12	Quicksilver	2	2½
Ann Arbor pf.	36	38	Iowa Central pf.	31½	32	Quicksilver pf.	6	8
Boston A. L. pf.	102	106	Joliet & Chicago.	160	..	Reading 1st pf.	45	46
Buff., R. & P.	28	30	K. C., P. & G.	16½	17½	Reading 2d pf.	23	23¾
Buff., R. & P. pf.	64	66½	Kanawha & Mich.	5½	6½	Rens. & Saratoga.	178	..
Central Pacific.	13½	14¼	Keokuk & D. M.	4½	5½	Rome, W. & O.	121½	123
Chi. & Alton.	158	..	Keokuk & D. M. pf.	18	19	Rio G. W.	26	27
Chi. & Alton pf.	172	..	Keokuk & West.	30	35	Rio G. W. pf.	64¼	65½
Chi. & E. Ill.	60½	61½	Kingston & Pem.	4	10	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	7⅞	8
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

West Broadway Corner and Up-town Apartment Houses Sold—Other Dealings.

Julius Friend has sold for Denison P. Chesebro to a client for improvement the plot northeast corner of Prince Street and West Broadway, 40 by 71.3.

S. V. R. Cruger & McVickar have sold for P. McMorrow to Mrs. S. M. Warner, for about $215,000, the three apartment houses 1 West One Hundred and Seventh Street and 469 and 470 Central Park West, occupying a plot 90 by 100 at the northwest corner of the streets named. These are a part of the Loyola apartments, completed last December, covering the block front on Central Park West between One Hundred and Seventh and One Hundred and Eighth Streets. In part payment, $95,000, Mr. McMorrow takes the plot on Central Park West about 75 feet south of One Hundred and Seventh Street, 75 by 100, with a four-story dwelling and studio.

William Schuster has sold to Elias Jacobs, for about $60,000, the four-story front and rear tenements 89, 91, and 93 Pitt Street, 75 by 100.

Cushman & Wilcoxson have leased to Martin W. Bowman for the Cushman estate the plot at the southwest corner of Eighth Avenue and Forty-ninth Street, 125 by 125. The lease is for three terms of twenty-one years each, the annual rental for the first period being $8,000, for the second $9,000, and for the third 4 per cent. on an appraised valuation, with taxes, water rents, &c. Plans are now in preparation for a two-story store and market building, which will be erected on the plot.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday H. C. Mapes & Co. sold, in partition, to Joseph S. McDonald, a party in interest, for $2,900, the three-story frame dwelling Third Avenue, Wakefield, north side, 438 feet east of White Plains Road, on a plot 75 by 114; also, to Edward Brennan, for $225, the adjoining lot, 25 by 114.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Ernest Hall, referee, 205 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, north side, 85 feet east of Third Avenue, 30 by 100.10 and irregular, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $1,716; subject to another mortgage for $25,000.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Ernest Hall, referee, 400 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, southwest corner of St. Nicholas Avenue, 96.10 by 20 by 101.2 by 20.5, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $26,304.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Vernon M. Davis, referee, 773 St. Nicholas Avenue, west side, 2.06 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 20.5 by 105.6 by 20 by 101.2, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $19,031.

By Thompson & Pryor, partition sale, Rasmus S. Ransom, referee, 3,281 and 3,283 Third Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 47.8 by 95.3 by 47.5 by 90, two five-story brick flats, with stores. Subject to a mortgage for $35,000.

By James L. Brumley, partition sale, James P. Williamson, referee, Franklin Avenue, Fairmount, southeast corner of Waverley Place, 40.5 by 90, vacant.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, s s, 300 feet west of Morris Avenue, for three four-story brick tenements, 25 by 70; Andrew Kitchen of 952 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $43,500.

Nos. 74 to 80 Gandam Street, for a two-story brick warehouse, 153.11 by 80; Trinity Church Corporation of 87 Fulton Street, owner; C. C. Haight, architect; cost, $30,000.

No. 76 Monroe Street, for a six-story brick flat, with store, 24.8 by 70.6; Joseph Hyman of 36 Allen Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $22,000.

Alterations.

No. 58 East Seventy-third Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; R. W. Buckley, premises, owner and architect; cost, $1,200.

Nos. 56 and 58 East Fourteenth Street, to a four-story brick theatre; J. B. F. Keith, owner; A. McClelland, architect; cost, $300.

No. 6 West Thirty-seventh Street, to a four-story and basement brick and stone dwelling; B. S. Welles of Islip, L. I., owner; W. S. Miller of 141 East Fortieth Street, architect; cost, $800.

No. 24 Union Square, to a four-story and basement brick office building; Grace B. Ruggles of 69 Irving Place, owner; D'Oench & Simon, architects; cost, $20,000.

No. 11 West Thirty-fourth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; estate of Warren Ackerman, owner; P. F. Brogan, architect; cost, $10,000.

New House for Mrs. E. F. Shepard.

Architect R. H. Hunt filed plans yesterday at the Building Department for a five-story dwelling to be erected for Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard at 5 and 7 East Sixty-sixth Street. This property was sold several months ago nominally to W. J. Schieffelin, Mrs. Shepard's son-in-law, and it was said at the time that the buyer would replace the two buildings at present on the plot with a fine residence. The new house will have an extension of Indiana limestone, with bluestone trimmings. Its cost is estimated at $150,000.

Roosevelt's Accident Building.

The new two-story building to be erected on the Roosevelt Hospital grounds, plans for which have just been filed with the Building Department, will be for the special accommodation of accident cases. It will occupy a plot 38 by 59, fifty feet west of Ninth Avenue, and will adjoin the east end of the surgical pavilion. Its cost will be $23,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, June 20.

AVENUE B, w s, 43 ft n of 16th St, 20x 70; Donnald McLean, referee, to Charles P. Kelly..... 9,675

BROOK AV, s w corner of 149th St, 100x 90; also tract between above and 149th St; Frederick Folz and wife to John C. Giese..... 1

BROOME ST, 147, 20x41.6; Henry Roth and wife to Fanny Neuman..... 8,250

CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, s w corner of Boulevard, 100x26.10x100x26.10; Henry P. Booth and others to Robert E. Westcott.. 30,000

CLASON'S POINT ROAD, w s, Lot 76, map of Clason's Point, contains 5 acres; Susan H. Husson and others to John L. Straub..... 13,213

FERRY ST, 25, and 2 and 2½ Jacob St; William Schneider to Thomas Dooner..... 50,000

FRONT ST, n s, 366, 370, 372, and 380; Charles S. Davison, trustee, to Henry D. Otten, as executor..... 1

FRONT ST, s w corner of Roosevelt St, 32.11x73.4x28.10x84.4; William S. Patten and wife to Eleanor L. Hoffman..... 1

GRAND ST, 552, n s, 25x100; Henry Rochmovitz and another to Etta Eisenstein, two-fifths part..... 1

HARRISON AV, w s, 75 ft north of Morton Place, 25x99.11x25x98.10; Frederic Camp and wife to Carrie J. Singhi..... 1

HARRISON AV, w s, 100 ft north of Morton Place, 125.7x130x114.6x154.6; Frederic E. Camp and another, executors, to Carrie J. Shinghi..... 100

JACKSON ST, 81, 19.6x75; Charles S. Davison, trustee, to Henry D. Otten..... 50

MADISON AV, s w corner of 93d St, 100.8x44.5; Hannah Gill to George W. Spitzer..... 1

MOTT AV, w s, 125 ft s of 150th St, 25x 100; Edward G. Walker, referee, to Theodore Suhy..... 6,000

ST. ANN'S AV, n w corner of 146th St, 25x100; Charles H. Dugliss and wife to Rachel Lauster..... 5

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 59.3 ft s of 120th St, 29.6x82.11x25.2x67.6; Edward F. Kirby to Charles Dougherty..... 30,500

WADSWORTH AV, w s, 25 ft s of 187th St, 50x100; Margaret O'Brien to Samuel Kohn..... 100

WALKER ST, s s, 127 ft e of Elm St, 44.10x75x43.11x75; also 105 Walker St; William J. Develin and wife to John J. Buckley..... 1

WASHINGTON AV, n w s, Plot 48, map of heirs of Thomas Bassford, 50x100; Henry J. Masson and wife to W. E. Buzby..... 1

WEST ST, 420, 23x71.6x23.6x71.1; William J. Devlin and wife to John J. Buckley. 1

2D AV, 2,123, w s, 20x80; Adam Wiener and wife to Joseph Wiener, ½ part..... 10

2D AV, 2,123, w s, 20x80; Donald McLean, referee, to Adam Wiener..... 8,825

5TH AV, e s, 64 ft n of 73d St, 33x100; Georgia P. Williams to Georgia W. Warren, one-fourth part..... 1

8TH AV, s s, adjoining Lot 1,000, map of Wakefield, 33.4x114; Annie V. Taylor to Mathilde Pepper..... 1

11TH ST, 718 to 722 East, 62.11x75.4; Mary Decker to Philip A. Decker..... 1

13TH ST, 119 to 125 West; 13th St, 129 West, Broome St, 574 to 580, one-sixth part; Joseph Ahern to Mary E. Ahern..

27TH ST, s s, 246 ft e of 6th Av, 23x98.9; Augustus H. Vanderpool, referee, to Lyman G. Bloomingdale..... 11,900

38TH ST, n s, 126 ft w of Lexington Av, 17x98.9; Robert H. Robertson to Charlotte M. Robertson..... 1

54TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.5; Johann G. Ackermann and others to Martin Ackermann and others..... 1

56TH ST, 65 East; Francis G. Faxor and wife to Emily T. Fairchild.....$45,000

60TH ST, 206 East; Hattie A. Kugler to Otto E. Kugler..... 1,030

61ST ST, 300 ft e of 11th Av, 20x100.5; Nathan Stern and wife to Charles H. Dugliss..... 1

81ST ST, s s, 200 ft w of West End Av, 17x102.2; Clarence F. True and wife to Lucind V. Cornell..... 1

84TH ST, n s, 161.8 ft w of 2d Av, 20x102; Margaretha Ortmayer to Charles F. Mayer and wife..... 1

106TH ST, s s, 170.3 ft e of Columbus Av, 26.7x100.11; Leopold Gusthal to William H. Hamilton..... 1

107TH ST, n s, 83 ft w of Park Av, 16x 100.11; the New York Life Insurance Company to Yette Hirschbein..... 1

140TH ST, 520 West, 15x99.11; Celia A. Green to Theresa Fletcher..... 1

162D ST, 678 and 680 East, 50x100; Charles C. Mulholland to Carsten H. Bohlen..... 1,200

Recorded Leases.

COHEN, Therese, to Joseph Cohen; 76 Allen St, 2 years..... 1,020 to 1,140

GEBHARDT, Matilda A., to Emil Muller; 39 Clinton St, 4 1-6 months..... 3,300

KENNEDY, John, to Moses Crystal and another; 341 East 11th St, 4½ years..... 2,000

SMITH, John, to John Hoffman; 345 Willis Av, n e corner of 142d St, 5 years..... 1,200

WEATHERLEY, John S., to George Creighton; 793 3d Av, s e corner of 49th St, 8 years..... 2,000

Recorded Mortgages.

AROGAST, Charles O., to Caroline M. Yung; w s of Prospect Av, 158 ft n of 165th St, 3 years..... 5,000

ARROGAST, Caroline M. Yung, to Charles O. Arogast; w s of Prospect Av, 158 ft n of 165th St, 3 years..... 1,000

BASSETT, Malinda, to Josephine L. J. Graham, as executrix; Lot 57, amended map of Bronxwood Park, William's Bridge, ½ year..... 1,500

BELLINGER, William H., to Lambert Suydam; n s of 144th St, 375 ft w of Grand Boulevard, 1 year..... 10,500

BERGEN, Edward, to Frank A. Becker and others, trustees, &c.; Lots 467 and 468, Block P, amended map of Mapes estate, 3 years..... 1,500

BUZBY, Winslow E., to Julius J. M. Scott; n w s of Washington Av, 50 ft s w of 180th St, 3 years..... 5,000

COCHRANE, Henry D., to Elizabeth M. Cochrane, trustee, &c.; 36 West 116th St, 3 years..... 5,000

CORN, Henry, to Henry B. Howell; n s of 150th St, 87.10 ft s e of Broadway, leasehold, installments..... 30,000

DUNN, James and Philip, to George A. Converse, as general guardian; n s of 44th St, 365 ft e of 3d Av, 5 years..... 10,000

ERICSON, Alfred, to George H. Purser, Jr., executor, &c.; west corner of 169th St and Stebbins Av, 3 years..... 5,300

FERRIS, Charles W., to John Duer and another, as trustees; n s of 25th St, 100 ft w of 10th Av; 10th Av, w s, 39.6 ft s of 25th St, 3 years..... 5,000

FITZPATRICK, Agnes J., to Mary S. Douglas; 270 West 19th St, 2 years..... 3,000

FLETCHER, Theresa, to William K. Astor; 520 West 140th St, 1 year..... 500

FLYNN, Michael J., to Samuel and Lewis A. Streit; e s of Washington Av, 186.6 ft n of 165th St, present lines, 25x200, 1 year..... 1,870

GALLIGAN, Thomas P., and Charles J. and James F., to Benjamin Elchberg; s w s of 17th St, 309.3 ft s e of Avenue A; also, n e s of 57th St, 200 ft n w of 1st Av, 1 year..... 11,650

GERATY, Annie M., to the City Trust, Safe Deposit and Surety Company of Philadelphia; 415 West 148th St, secures surety, for..... 2,523

GREE, Carrie B., to John W. Bolton; n s of Poplar St, 200 ft w of Main St, Westchester, 1 year..... 1,000

HAMILTON, William H., to Leopold Gusthal; s s of Hollis St, 170.3 ft e of Columbus Av, 2 years..... 7,500

HANSEN, Niels, to Edward and Henry Hirsh; s w corner of Amsterdam Av and 147th St, 1 year..... 40,000

HIRSCHBEIN, Yette, to William G. Starr; n s of 107th St, 33 ft w of Park Av, 3 years..... 6,500

HOWES, Elbert D., and Joshua F., to Judson S. Todd; n s of 120th St, 100 and 125 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year, (two mortgages)..... 6,000

JUSTER, Rachel, to Charles H. Dugliss; n w corner of St. Ann's Av and 146th St, demand..... 14,000

KENNEY, Rose F., to John Smith; e s of Jackson St, 198 ft n of 165th St, 1 year..... 1,000

KELLY, Charles F., to Franz J. Grein; w s of Avenue B, 43 ft n of 16th St, 3 years..... 7,000

KING, Margaret, to The New York Savings Bank; s w corner of Park Av and 86th St, 3 years..... 16,000

KIRALFY, Elise, to The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; 38 Washington Square West, 1 year..... 2,000

KUGLER, Otto E., to Hattie A. Kugler; 203 East 60th St, leasehold, one-third part, installments..... 1,030

LEWIS, Nathan, to Ascher Osterman; s s of 55th St, 425 ft w of 5th Av, leasehold, installments..... 1,999

MARX, Solomon, to Elizabeth S. Clark, general guardian; 25 West 73d St, 5 years..... 25,000

McADAM, Ronald, to Louis Gates; Lot 23, map of 65 lots, part of Oak Tree Plot, Tremont, 2 months..... 600

MERINGTON, Richard W., and others to Joseph C. Levi, trustee, &c.; n s of 31st St, 260 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year..... 1,000

MERKEL, Louis J., to Edward M. Burghard; 31 West 93d St, 3 years..... 5,000

MOORE, Belle, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 421, 423, and 425 West Broadway, 3 years..... 4,000

RAUCH, Henry, to Louis Josephtal; 316 Broome St, 3 years..... 10,500

RAUCH, Henry, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; 316 Broome St, 1 year..... 1,000

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to William Meyn; 19 East 99th St, 1 year..... 3,000

SCHNEIDER, Henry, and another to George Ehret; 61 Spring St, demand..... 2,500

SINGHI, Carrie J., to Harriet H. Wilcox; w s of Harrison Av, 75 ft n of Morton Place, one-half year..... 16,500

SINGHI, Carrie J., to Frederic E. and Hugh N. Camp, Jr., as executors, &c; w s of Harrison Av, 75 ft n of Morton Place, installments..... 5,520

SPITZER, George W., to Nicholas J. Flocken; s w corner of 93d St and Madison Av, 1 year..... 50,000

SUTRO, Theodore, to Marguerite Perier; 569 Mott Av, 3 years..... 5,000

THE NEW YORK MAIL AND NEWSpaper Transportation Company to Knickerbocker Trust Company, trustee; pneumatic tube plant and circuit, all franchises, &c., secures 10-year bonds..... 200,000

TOELBERG, John, to Sarah A. Williamson; e s of Brook Av, 118 ft s of 169th St, demand..... 6,000

WESTGATE, Robert E., to Henry P. Booth; s w corner of Boulevard and Cathedral Parkway, 2 years..... 30,000

WRAY, Eliza T., to Kate E. Morgan, as guardian, &c.; 61 East 123d St, 3 years..... 10,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BOOTH, Henry P., to Florence A. Alker. 30,000

BURLANDO, Emanuel, to Henry H. Barnard..... 325

CONNICK, Andrew J., to J. Romaine Brown..... Nom.

DUER, John, and another, trustees, &c., to Welcome S. Jarvis, trustee, &c..... 4,605

HALLGARTEN, Julia, and another, trustees, &c., to Walter N. Hallgarten..... 25,521

HIGGINS, Maria R., administratrix, &c., to Olney L. Higgins..... 2,000

LAWRENCE, Alice J., to Katharine T. Martin and another, executors, &c..... Nom.

McLAUGHLIN, Thomas J., to Thomas R. A. Hall and another..... 1,000

SMITH, Patrick, administrator, &c., to Samuel Bushworth..... 501

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Alexander Cash..... 10,000

Mechanics' Liens.

DOYERS ST, 19; Garret D. King against Robert Boyd, owner; John Gillan, contractor..... $785

GRAND ST, 552; Adelstein & Avrutine against Samuel J. Ruth, Nathan Rubinstein, and Henry Rochemovitz, owners and contractors..... 600

GRAND ST, 552; A. Meisel Danowitz & Co. against Nathan Rubenstein and Henry Rochemovitz, owners and contractors..... 462

STEBBINS AV, s e corner of Home St, 39x53; Thomas W. Smith against Gustav Muller, owner and contractor..... 75

WESTERN BOULEVARD, e s, 40 ft s of 100th St, 54x90; John McCallum & Co. against Joseph Lane, owner and contractor..... 340

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

PIKE ST, 50; Abraham Stern, with Hyman Cohen, nine payments.....$11,000

Lis Pendens.

BROOME ST, 147; Aaron Zwerdling against Heinrich or Henry Roth and another, (specific performance;) attorneys, Goldfogle, Cohen & Lind.

CARMINE ST, 68½; Virginia P. Cook against George H. Huneke and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. A. Lane.

EDGECOMBE Av, n e corner of 139th St, 18x80; Charlotte C. Crosby, executrix, &c., against Clara E. Bliss and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. C. Jones.

GREENWICH ST, s w corner of Albany St, 50x 65x irregular; Mary L. Hall and another, as committee, &c., against John Sherry and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. Beltz.

HENRY ST, 59; Madison St, 250; Norfolk St, w s, 126.6 ft s of Hester St, 25x100x24.3x100; William Brill against Dohris Brill, individually and as executor, and others, (partition;) attorney, G. I. Schampaul, Jr.

MADISON AV, e s, 50 ft n of 113th St, 25x75; Louise Ward against Dora A. Marshall, (ejectment proceedings, &c.; attorney, R. B. Aldcroft, Jr.

PELL ST, n s, 223.2 ft w of Bowery, 73.10x irregular; San Toy Fong against Robert Kerr, (action to recover one-half interest, &c.;) attorney, J. P. Solomon.

WESTCHESTER AV, s s, 228 ft e of Bergen Av, 25x165.11 ft to Mill Brook, x85.11x191.7; William A. Chandler and another, executors, &c., against John McGavock and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Morris & Steele.

22D ST, n s, 225 ft w of 6th Av, 23.6x98.9; James C. Drayton, trustee, &c., against Louise M. Sackmann and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, S. P. & J. McL. Nash.

60TH ST, 127 West; Mary B. Hughes and another against John Vollmer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. J. Kracht.

66TH ST, 32 West; Department of Buildings against James Baird, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

97TH ST, 135 West, and 244 and 246 West 23d St; Jacob Hirsh against Isidor Hoffstadt and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. J. Bernheim.

111TH ST, s s, 119 ft east of 5th Av, 18x100.11; Mary T. Daeniker against John Hickey and others, (foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Howland & Murray.

117TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 5th Av, 23.1x100.11; Lewis Hurst against Peter and Mary E. Garrett, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. H. Hurst.

155TH ST, s s, 150 ft west of Cortlandt Av, —x—; Department of Buildings against Robert P. Golightly, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Tuesday, June 21.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe and Wheeler, JJ.—Opens at 11 A. M. in Room 124 Post Office Building. Civil causes; jury. Case on. No day calendar.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, J. —Opens in Room 100, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Government causes; (jury.)

9674—Mills vs. Robertson.
4002—Webster vs. Miller.
4092—Arnold vs. Miller.
11329—Menke vs. Hedden.
17539—Lestienne vs. Erhardt.
8578—Fleitman vs. Miller.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J. —Opens in Room 66 Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.

59—Gibbs vs. Forbes.
142—Spataro vs. S. S. Edwin.
147—Minford vs. barkentine Rita, cargo, &c.
110—Hastorf vs. Rodgers.
19—McBride vs. Allen.
126—Biklyn. & N. Y. Ferry Co. vs. tug Fannie P. Skeer.
134—E. & A. R. R. vs. ferryboat Vermont.
152—Starin vs. tugboat Howard.
150—Armstrong Cork Co. vs. bark Consiglia Galatola.
102—Jandreau vs. Witherbee.
106—Indem. Mut. Marine Ins. Co. vs. United Oil Co.
136—Slover vs. float No. 4 and tug C. P. Raymond.
139—Starita vs. tugs America and E. M. Millard.
140—Neall vs. tug Nathan Hale.
141—Starin vs. ferryboat Garden City.
151—Ruger vs. Fireman's Fund Ins. Co.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: Nos. 526, 470, 533, 469, 1279, 1280, 514, and 422.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P.J.; Rumsey, O'Brien, and McLaughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

75—Golden vs. Sleghard.
48—Guccione vs. Scott.
74—Hillbronn vs. Herzog.
54—Vandergrift vs. Cowles Eng. Co.
71—Monzi vs. Priledline.
64—White vs. Weir.
58—O'Keefe vs. Eighth Av. R. R. Co.
61—Striker vs. Striker.
39—Raegener vs. McDougall.
24—Bishop vs. Seaman's Bank for Savings.
27—Borrowe vs. Corbin.
65—Magnolia Metal Co. vs. Sterlingworth Ry. Supply Co.
55—Bedell vs. Arnold.
49—Hoffheimer vs. Am. Distributing Co.
4—Lorton vs. Mayor, &c.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Wimpfheimer vs. Credit Indemnity Co.
2—People ex rel. N. Y. & Westchester Water Co. vs. Coler.
3—Strauss vs. Carroll.
4—City of N. Y. vs. Baird.
5—Ewbank vs. Ewbank.
6—People ex rel. Nagle vs. York.
7—People ex rel. Halpin vs. same.
8—People ex rel. Dumen vs. same.
9—People ex rel. Flynn vs. same.
10—People ex rel. Martin vs. same.
11—Ewbank vs. Ewbank.
12—People, &c., vs. Jacobs.
13—Cohn vs. Lederer.
14—Cohn vs. Lederer.
15—Clarke vs. Greening.
16—Purcell vs. Scott.
17—Warner vs. Wallach
18—People ex rel. Lasar vs. Lasar.
19—People ex rel. Sire vs. Coler.
20—People ex rel. Philler vs. same.
21—People ex rel. Duhme vs. same.
22—People ex rel. Peters vs. same.
23—People ex rel. Sire vs. same.
24—Elias vs. Comerford.
25—Leftow vs. Leftow.
26—Lugar vs. Henry.
27—Kinken vs. U. S. Trust Co.
28—People ex rel. Kaplan vs. Guggenheimer.
29—Cook & Bernheimer Co. vs. Pollock.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Dyckman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Nash, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—Valentine vs. Juch.
2—Hart vs. Samuels. Demurrers.
747—Asiel vs. Central Trust Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar to be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

4561—Dolt vs. Coogan.
6646—McAllister vs. Stumpp & Walter Co.
6667—Shepard vs. Mayor, &c.
5409—Haight vs. Lockwood.
6318—Leon vs. Leon.
6319—Same vs. same.
5461—Nehrbas vs. Nehrbas.
4704—Kullman vs. Cox.
6244—Nat. Bank of Deposit vs. Sardy.
6305—Droege vs. Ahrens & Ott Co.

Highest number reached in regular call, 6774.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal branch.)—Fursman, J. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre, Byrne, and Honey for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—Lewis Pullerson.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XII. for trial. Preferred causes.

16869—Tomlinson vs. Barnard.
16931—Binder vs. Schuerman.
16782—Flick vs. Flick.
16299—Davidson vs. Mayor, &c.
16286—Brennan vs. Varian.
15944—Lyman vs. Hart.
14401—Thomson vs. Bkn. Wharf & Whse. Co.
16097—Mills vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
16320—Sullivan vs. Warner.
16292—Chapin vs. Roberts.
15053—Wood vs. Mayor, &c.
15118—McKean vs. Nat. Life Assn.
13093—Connor vs. Mayor, &c.
13493—Alden vs. Earle.
16561—Billings vs. Hitchcock.
12652—Barry vs. Mayor, &c.
13555—Melcher vs. Kreisler.
15463—Herman vs. Merchants' Ins. Co. of Newark.
15464—Same vs. Hartford Fire Ins. Co.
16409—Blancke vs. Poundt.
15429—Marden vs. Marden.
16406—Delmani vs. Katzenberg.
13543—Weber vs. Andrews.
15663—Loonie vs. Rothermel.
15628—Harris vs. Hass.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part IV. room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts III., IV., and VI. for trial.

11407—Pullich vs. Casey.
7844—Malliet vs. Schenck.
11158—Cohen vs. Berlin & Jones Envel. Co.
4080—Landau vs. Sobel.
11270—Cameron vs. Van Allen.
9402—Callan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
11419—Nat. Life Ass'n vs. Thompson.
9626—Lerch vs. Medical Society of N. Y.
10068—Kingsley vs. Jones.
10669—Manhattan Cement Co. vs. Abbott.
10103—Magin vs. Haas.
9438—Foster vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

Highest number reached in regular call, 11858.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McLennan, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be sent from Part VII. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts VII., VIII., IX., X., and XI. for trial.

207—Wolf vs. Met. El. R. R. Co.
10912—Rice vs. Contant.
10352—Ayers vs. Mayor, &c.
9420—Sabin vs. Kendrick.
9792—Myers vs. Foley.
10827—Sherman vs. Sheard.
9123—Engle vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
8257—Antony vs. Antony.
8258—Moran vs. Vreeland.
5352—Day vs. Sun Ins. Co.
9587—Atherton vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
9789—Farrel vs. Gerard.
11232—Quinn vs. Baird.
11231—Numan vs. same.
11212—Steinberg vs. Koppie.
9410—Jones vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
Inquest.
9083—T. C. Lyman Co. vs. Wright.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Chester, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Thomas Arden.
2—Pauline A. Pearsall.
3—Mary L. Everdell.
4—Napoleon Sarony.
5—Andrew J. Dwinelle.
6—Jane A. Dwyer.
7—Mendel Levin.
8—Francis McCabe.
9—David Aaron.
10—Jane Devlin.
11—Charles Wagner.
12—Morris Woodruff.
13—Millard F. Tompkins.
14—Phebe E. Bonnefoux.
15—Nathan D. Morgan.
16—William Bloomfield.
17—Edyard Avery.
18—Henry J. Newton.
19—Patrick Sheehan.
20—Patrick Fay.
21—Leonidas S. Osborn.
22—Anna Losekamm.
23—Alonzo A. Alvord.
24—Phebe E. Bonnefoux.
25—George Walter.
26—Nathan D. Morgan.
27—Johanna Jung.
28—Lucia L. Kearney.
29—Alexander Van Rensselaer.
30—George W. Cass.
31—Rosetta Roberts.
32—Henry Wehle.
33—Margaret Sullivan.
34—Mary A. Bermingham.
35—Emilie V. Reinhart.
36—George G. Egler.
37—George G. Egler.
38—Ellen Clarke.
39—Philip Friel.
40—Annie May.
41—Jakob G. Staehli.
42—Maria Gallon.
43—Leonidas D. Conecoula.
44—Harriette L. Soloyns.
45—Frederick Wehle.
46—Sarah Hoban.
47—Mary Fox.
48—Rose Beglin.
49—Cora M. Walton.
50—Susanne Poussard.
51—Margaret Feeney or Feney.
52—Solomon Stern.
53—Rose A. Brady.
54—William Brady.
55—Samuel T. Dickinson.
56—Alonzo A. Alvord.
57—Alonzo A. Alvard.
58—Catherine Kolsch.
59—Maria Mee.
60—John S. McWilliam. Wills for Probate. At 10 A. M.
Cornelia G. Hoffman. At 10:30 A. M.
William Whitewright, John Muller, Mary G. Ellison, Anne Coleman, Katherine L. Goodwin, William R. MacDiarmid At 11 A. M.
Mary B. Henderson. At 2 P. M.
Ellen Carroll.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House. At 10:15 A. M.
Estate of James A. Ruthven. At 10:30 A. M.
Estate of James A. Ruthven.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held on first floor of Browstone Building. Chambers Street.—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J. —Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street,)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

5090—Brown vs. Merriman.
5091—Moley vs. same.
5370—Fisher vs. same.
883—Kiernan vs. Man. Ry. Co.
3453½—Higgins vs. John Hancock Mut. Life Ins. Co.
4035—Spiegel vs. Rosenberg.
1742—Cooper vs. Earle.
1119—Elsler vs. Richman.
473—Hamburg vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
474—Lake vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
5317½—Hutkoff vs. Moje
476—Carfano vs. Solomon.
1016—Zeltner vs. Bottl's & Mfg. Ass'n.
1077—Browns vs. Stewart.
110—Well vs. Kearn.
111—Dunham vs. same.
656—Conway vs. Stevens.
112—Gruber vs. Kearns.
1007—Talcott vs. Jacobs.
525—Phillips vs. Rochholtz.
928—Spillane vs. Eastmans Co.
76—Weeks Sport Co. vs. Freund.
77—Herndon vs. Hammerstein.
78—Hanrahan vs. Kelly
79—Feist vs. Harris.
435—Allen vs. Davies.
153—Rosenberg vs. Gernshym.
500—Brown vs. Crow.
431—Wieler vs. Tamsen.
80—St. Clair vs. Leuchtaler.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1148—Kaiser vs. George Ringler & Co.
1188—Piper vs. Herrich.
1193—Symons vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1230—Lockwood vs. Hostetter.
1243—Weinreb vs. Dry Dock Sav. Bank.
1246—Scheuer vs. C. M. Howard Co.
1261—Decker vs. Dudley
1264—Otto vs. Franklyn.
1146—Bendit vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1165—Reichard vs. Thomas.
1194—Brower vs. Murray.
1195—Smith vs. Smith.
1197—Kelly vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1198—Westcott Express Co. vs. same.
1201—Same vs. Burke.
1202—Tofka vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1343—Contested will of Frances Lyon.
1391—Will of William Wefer.

Term—Adjourned sine die.

Term—McCarthy, J.—Held on first floor of Chambers Street.—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J. —Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street,)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

110—Well vs. Kearn.
111—Dunham vs. same.
656—Conway vs. Stevens.
112—Gruber vs. Kearns.
1007—Talcott vs. Jacobs.
525—Phillips vs. Rochholtz.
928—Spillane vs. Eastmans Co.
76—Weeks Sport Co. vs. Freund.
77—Herndon vs. Hammerstein.
78—Hanrahan vs. Kelly
79—Feist vs. Harris.
435—Allen vs. Davies.
153—Rosenberg vs. Gernshym.
500—Brown vs. Crow.
431—Wieler vs. Tamsen.
80—St. Clair vs. Leuchtaler.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)

EXCURSIONS.

CONEY ISLAND.
CULVER ROUTE.
From 39th St. (Brooklyn) Ferry.
Ft. Whitehall St. (Battery), N. Y.
Boats Connecting with Express Trains. No Stops.
Leave Daily, 7:00 (except Sunday,) 8:00, 9:00, 10.00, 11:00 (11:30 Sundays only,) A. M., 12:00 noon, (12:30 Sundays only,) 12:40 (except Sundays,) 1:00 and every 20 minutes thereafter until 10:40 P. M. Frequent trains returning; last train leaves Coney Island at 11:34 P. M.
FARE 10 CENTS.

"America's Pleasure Grounds"
GLEN ISLAND WILL OPEN Thursday, JUNE 23.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, Pier, foot 22d St. " "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS

FOURTH OF JULY
SPECIAL THREE DAY TRIPS,
Including Hotels and All Expenses,
NIAGARA FALLS or THOUSAND ISLANDS, LAKE GEORGE, $13.00. $14.50

SUMMER TOURS. Travel Tickets only to ALL SUMMER RESORTS, including Adirondacks, White Mountains, St. Lawrence, Nova Scotia, etc. Programs and Circulars Free from THOS. COOK & SON, 261 & 1,225 B'way, N. Y.

MANHATTAN BEACH TRAINS
Leave New York, foot of 34th St., E. R.: Week-days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 10:50 A. M., 12:10, (12:40 P. M. on race days C. I. J. C.) 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:50, (6:30, 7:00 P. M. on race days) and 10:10 P. M. Leave New York, foot Whitehall St., via 39th St., Brooklyn Ferry, weekdays, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, (12:20, 12:40 on race days C. I. J. C.,) 1:00, (1:20 on race days C. I. J. C.,) 1:40, (2:00 on race days C. I. J. C.,) 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, and 9:40 P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

COLLEGE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT of the Ethical Culture Schools, 669 Madison Av., opens Oct. 3; terms, $200; a few free scholarships. PERCIVAL CHUBB, Principal.

THE Misses Ely's School for Girls, REOPENS OCTOBER 5TH. Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Sts., New York.

MACHINERY.

GAS and kerosene engines; Mietz & Weiss are cheapest power known; ½ cent per horse-power per hour; patented all countries. 128-132 Mott St.

DRY GOODS.

PERFUMERY SALE TO-DAY—Legrand's, Roger, Gallet's, Libert's, Pinaud's, and all makes immensely reduced. JAMMES, 909 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St. L. station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young German girl for chambermaid and plain sewing in quiet private family house; country preferred. Carris, 317 East 44th St., three flights, front.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young Protestant woman as chambermaid and seamstress or for grown children and sewing; city references. Dressmaker, Box 208 Times Office.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By young woman as chambermaid or waitress; city or country; best of reference. 425 East 77th St. Second bell.

Cooks.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; does all kinds of cooking, desserts, baking; makes butter; takes full charge of kitchen; country in Summer; city reference. 127 West 46th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as good plain cook and assist with housework in a small family; best city reference. 458 3d Av. Carrighan's bell.

COOK.—By young girl as good cook in private family; best city reference; can be seen at present employer's, 57 West 51st St.; no cards.

COOK.—By respectable young woman as excellent cook in small private family. 201 East 55th St.

Companions.

COMPANION.—As companion by Parisian governess, speaking three languages; good traveler and packer; kind, obliging; would offer services in exchange for passage to Europe. European, 344 3d Av.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER, formerly with Mme. Dieden, will make gowns in latest American fashion; reasonable; city reference. 202 West 43d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker; out by day or short distance in the country. Dressmaker, 108 West 47th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl, lately landed, at light housework; willing to learn. Searsons, 162 East 100th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By experienced English Protestant infant's nurse, competent to take full charge from birth; thoroughly understands bottle feeding; many years' city reference. 207 East 95th St.

NURSE.—By respectable woman as infant's nurse; thoroughly understands bottle feeding and sterilizing; best city reference; 12 years' experience. 1,157 2d Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—As waitress, chambermaid, or laundress for the Summer months; by young girl; two years' reference from present employer, who can be seen Tuesday and Wednesday afternoon. 119 Lenox Av.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; understands wines and salads; best reference. 250 Lexington Av.

WAITRESS.—Lady wishes a place for her competent waitress in private family. 172 West 72d St.

Miscellaneous.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—By a young woman in need of work, as bookkeeper, timekeeper, or anything; salary very moderate; the very best of references. A. W., Box 194 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—French; thoroughly competent, honest, sober, and obliging; seven years in this country; reference; just disengaged on account of the family going to Europe. P. H., 204 West 39th St.

BUTLER.—By Swiss, 28, as butler; is thoroughly competent in his work; good references. Joseph, care of Wursch, 107 West 20th St.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a French Swiss; excellent references; accustomed to travel. M., 806 West 22d St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By coachman of long experience; city and country; good, careful driver; sober habits; honest, willing, and perfectly trustworthy; thoroughly understands his duties; married; no incumbrances; best of references. Casey, 362 West 53d St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman giving up his establishment for the Summer wishes to find a place for his coachman whom he can thoroughly recommend. R. W., care of present employer, Thomas McLean, 35 West 73d St.

COACHMAN.—Single; long experience; first-class city driver; strictly temperate; willing, obliging; city or country; personal references. Coachman, 257 West 42d St.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands care of fine horses, carriages, harness; excellent references; salary moderate; city or country. 256 East 34th St., Farrell's bell.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly competent, single man; will be generally useful; in city or country; has first-class references. Coachman, 103 West 53d St.

COACHMAN.—Single; understands his business; willing to be useful; country; good reference. Dempsey, 339 East 36th St.

COACHMAN.—First-class; leaving on account of family breaking up; employer can be seen. Hay, 45 East 50th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and FLORIST—Wife laundress and dairy; English; no family. Keywood, 149 East 26th St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Competent lady's maid, seamstress, and hairdresser; one who speaks French preferred; references. Apply, from 10 to 2 o'clock, Tuesday, 80 Convent Av., near West 145th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM, PART II., OF THE Supreme Court, held in and for the County of New York, at the Court House, in the City of New York, on the 25th day of March, 1898.—Present: Hon. Roger A. Pryor, Justice.—Supreme Court—In the matter of the application for a voluntary dissolution of the DIAMOND TRUCK AND CAR GEAR COMPANY.

On reading the petition of Charles M. Preston, T. Bradford Adams, and Fred. H. Parker, as Directors of the Diamond Truck & Car Gear Company, and a majority of the Directors thereof, a business corporation created under the laws of this State, having its principal office located at the City of New York, which petition is dated March 25th, 1898, and schedule thereto annexed, duly verified by petitioners the 25th day of March, 1898, and on motion of Brinner & Newcomb, Attorneys for petitioners, no one appearing in opposition thereto:

Ordered, That all persons interested in such corporation show cause before this court at a Special Term Part I. thereof, to be held at the Court House in the City of New York on the 6th day of July, 1898, at the opening of court on that day or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why said corporation should not be dissolved; and it is further

Ordered, That a copy of this order be published at least once in each week of the three weeks immediately preceding the 6th day of July, 1898, in The New York Law Journal and The New York Times, newspapers published in the City and County of New York, where this order is entered.—Enter in New York County.

Enter, R. A. P.; J. S. C.
BRINNIER & NEWCOMB, Attorneys for Petitioners, office and Post Office address, 53 John Street, Kingston, N. Y. my31-1aw6wTu

SUMMONSES.

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, Borough of Manhattan.—ANTHONY E. HELLWIG, plaintiff, against CHICAGO MILLINERY SUPPLY COMPANY, defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within ten (10) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, May 21st, 1898.

GEORGE W. GALINGER, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, No. 5 Beekman Street, New York City.

To the defendant, Chicago Millinery Supply Company:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. James M. Fitzsimons, one of the Justices of the City Court of the City of New York; dated June 17th, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the Office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York, on the 17th day of June, 1898, at the Brownstone Building, City Hall Park, in the Borough of Manhattan.—Dated New York, June 17th, 1898.

GEORGE W. GALINGER, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, No. 5 Beekman Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. je21-1aw6wT

A gentleman employed in the wholesale drug trade, and living on Franklin Avenue in Brooklyn, has been for years in a very discouraging state of mind. "I have been subject to biliousness and indigestion for years past," he says, "and have tried many medicines with no permanent results. I was almost discouraged. I happened to read in a circular the composition of Ripans Tabules, and knew at once the combination was excellent. Being in the wholesale drug trade, I obtained a package of Tabules at the store, and was very much surprised at the relief I obtained. I always carry a small bottle with me now, and would not think of being without them, though I feel so much improved that I don't need one oftener than once in six weeks. I can not say too much for Ripans Tabules."

A new style packet containing TEN RIPANS TABULES in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—FOR FIVE CENTS. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (120 tabules) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (TEN TABULES) will be sent for five cents.

REFEREE'S SALES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF Richmond.—MAUNSELL VAN RENSSELAER, Jr., plaintiff, against JOHN T. SILL, defendant. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 16th day of March, 1896, as amended by an order duly made and entered herein on the 23d day of March, 1898, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the County Court House in the Borough of Richmond, City of New York, on the 18th day of May, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, the lands and premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All those lots of land in the Town of Southfield, adjoining the "Woods of Arden," in the County of Richmond and State of New York, which on a certain map entitled "Map of Southfield Park, Richmond County, New York, George M. Root, surveyor, 1890," and filed in the office of the Clerk of Richmond County January 3d, 1891, as map number 548, are known and designated by the lot numbers three hundred and eighty-five, three hundred and eighty-six, three hundred and eighty-seven, three hundred and eighty-eight, three hundred and eighty-nine, four hundred, four hundred and one, four hundred and two, and four hundred and three, in block number twelve; lots numbers four hundred and twenty-five, four hundred and twenty-six, four hundred and twenty-seven, four hundred and twenty-eight, four hundred and twenty-nine, four hundred and forty-one, four hundred and forty-two, four hundred and forty-three, and four hundred and forty-four, in block number thirteen; and lots numbers four hundred and eighty-five, four hundred and seventy-six, four hundred and seventy-seven, four hundred and seventy-eight, four hundred and seventy-nine, four hundred and eighty, four hundred and eighty-one, four hundred and eighty-two, four hundred and eighty-three, four hundred and eighty-four, four hundred and eighty-five, four hundred and ninety-two, four hundred and ninety-three, four hundred and ninety-four, four hundred and ninety-five, four hundred and ninety-six, four hundred and ninety-seven, four hundred and ninety-eight, four hundred and ninety-nine, five hundred, five hundred and one, and five hundred and two, in block number fifteen.—Dated Richmond Borough, City of New York, April 2, 1898.

AUGUSTUS ACKER, Sheriff.
DALY, HOYT & MASON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 11 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to the 18th day of June, 1898, at 10 o'clock in the morning, at the same place.—Dated May 18th, 1898.

AUGUSTUS ACKER, Sheriff.
DALY, HOYT & MASON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 11 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to the 27th day of June, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, at the same place.—Dated June 18, 1898.

AUGUSTUS ACKER, Sheriff.
DALY, HOYT & MASON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 11 William Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City. je21&24

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ALLCOT, HELEN J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HELEN J. ALLCOT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 1,116 East 175th Street, in the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, on or before the sixth day of January next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of January, 1898. EDMOND C. ALLCOT, Administrator, &c. HENRY E. KLUGH, Atty. for Adm'r, 108 Fulton St., N. Y. f1-1aw6mTu

ANDREWS, HENRY C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEFFERY C. ANDREWS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 12th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of April, 1898. WILLIAM G. HOSEA, Executor. ADAMS & ALLEN, Attorneys for Executor, 63 Wall Street, New York City. ap5-1aw6mTu

HALL, AGNES S. V. A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AGNES S. V. A. HALL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Henry B. Anderson, No. 35 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of March, 1898. FREDERIC C. WAGNER, Executor. HENRY B. ANDERSON, Attorney for Executor, 35 Wall Street, New York. mh22-1aw6mTu

HART, ANNIE E. BLYDENBURGH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNIE E. BLYDENBURGH HART, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Merrill & Rogers, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on or before the tenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the seventh day of March, 1898. E. BURTON HART, Administrator. MERRILL & ROGERS, Attorneys for Administrator, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh8-1aw6mTu

HAUSLING, KATHARINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHARINE HAUSLING, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 280 Broadway, Room 101, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 27th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of June, 1898. FERDINAND HAUSLING, Administrator. STRALEY, CORNBROOKE & SCHLOEDER, Att'ys for Administrator, 280 Broadway, N. Y. City. je21-1aw6mTu

LE ROY, HERMAN.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mary Augusta King, Susan Le Roy Dresser, Edith Stuyvesant Dresser, Natalie B. Brown, Pauline G. W. Merrill, Daniel Le Roy Dresser, Pauline Le Roy Havens, Herman Le Roy, Robert C. Le Roy, Henry W. Le Roy, Julia Thatcher, Frederick G. Le Roy, Elizabeth Dale, Robert T. Emmett, Edward F. Emmett, and Bache McB. Whitlock, as executors of and trustees under will of Jane Edgar, deceased, Daniel Edgar, Le Roy Edgar, Newbold Edgar, Catherine Phelps, Webster A. Edgar, Newbold Le Roy Edgar, Mary E. Thorndike, Herman Le Roy Edgar, Lucille E. Edgar, Augusta L. Jones, Emma Ogden, Thomas Newbold, Frederick R. Newbold, Catherine A. Newbold, Edith Newbold, A. Newbold Morris, and all other persons interested in the estate of HERMAN LE ROY, late of the City of New York, deceased, as heirs, legatees, devisees, creditors, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York on the twenty-ninth day of July, 1898, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why letters of administration with the will annexed of the goods, chattels, and credits of the said Herman Le Roy, deceased, left unadministered, should not be granted unto Stuyvesant Le Roy of the City of Newport, Rhode Island, and the petitioner herein, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Ar-
[L. S.] nold, Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the eighth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
GLOVER, SWEEZY & GLOVER, Attorneys for Petitioner, 62 William Street, N. Y. je14-1aw6mTu

PATTERSON, GEORGE W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against George W. Patterson, late of Coytesville, Bergen County, New Jersey, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 156 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of November, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of May, 1898. JOHN McMAHON, ANDREW McDERMOTT, Executors. ALFRED ROE, Attorney for Executors, 156 Broadway, N. Y. City. my24-1aw6mTu

RALSTON, ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER RALSTON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at the office of Mark Lee Webber, his attorney, No. 61 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of December next.—Dated new York, May 28th, 1898. CHARLES SPRAGUE, Executor. MARK D. WILBER, Attorney for Executor, No. 61 Park Row, New York City. my31-1aw6mTu

RICHMOND, DEAN W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DEAN W. RICHMOND, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, being the office of Bissell, Carey & Cooke, No 558 Ellicott Square, in the City of Buffalo, New York, on or before the 22d day of November next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of May, 1898. CAROLINE RICHMOND, Administratrix. May10-1aw6mTu&N9

STOREY, MARY ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY ANN STOREY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of, transacting business, No. 52 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the third day of December next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of May, 1898. ROBERT KELLY PRENTICE, Executor. my31-1aw6mTu

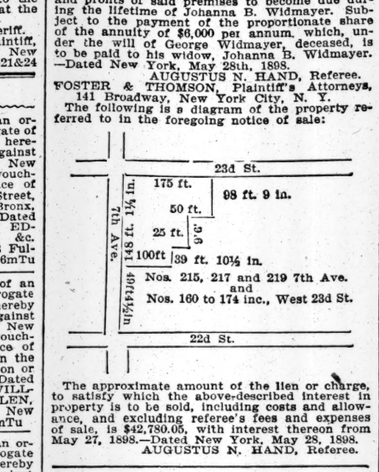
THOMPSON, EMILY E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILY E. THOMPSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the law office of Jacob S. Van Wyck, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of May, 1898. EDWARD A. THOMPSON, Executor. JACOB S. VAN WYCK, Attorney for Executor, 120 Broadway, New York City.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—HELEN S. McLEAN, plaintiff, against WILLIAM F. WIDMAYER and others, defendants. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the twenty-seventh day of May, 1898, I, Augustus N. Hand, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, the 22d day of June, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the property in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All the estate, right, title, and interest of the said William F. Widmayer, Louisa C. Widmayer, his wife; Louisa Mathilda Amelia Widmayer, Annie Simpson, Wilhelmina Nolte, and William F. Widmayer, Jr., of, in, and to all those eleven certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Sixteenth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of Twenty-third Street with the easterly line of Seventh Avenue, running thence southerly along the said easterly line of Seventh Avenue one hundred and forty-eight feet one and a half inches; thence easterly at right angles to Seventh Avenue one hundred feet; thence northerly and parallel with Seventh Avenue thirty-nine feet ten and a half inches; thence easterly at right angles to Seventh Avenue twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with Seventh Avenue nine feet and six inches; thence easterly at right angles to Seventh Avenue fifty feet; thence northerly parallel with Seventh Avenue ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the southerly line of Twenty-third Street, and thence westerly along said southerly line of Twenty-third Street one hundred and seventy-five feet to the point or place of beginning. Being part of the estate of which George Widmayer died seized, and which he described in his will proved February 13th, 1886, as the eleven houses and lots situate, lying, and being at or near the corner of Seventh Avenue and Twenty-third Street. Also the right, title, and interest of the said William F. Widmayer, Louisa C. Widmayer, his wife; Louisa Mathilda Amelia Widmayer, Annie Simpson, Wilhelmina Nolte, and William F. Widmayer, Jr., of, in, and to the proceeds of any sale of said premises under any power contained in the said will of said George Widmayer. And also all the right, title, and interest of the said William F. Widmayer, Louisa C. Widmayer, his wife; Louisa Mathilda Amelia Widmayer, Annie Simpson, Wilhelmina Nolte, and William F. Widmayer, Jr., of, in, and to the rents, issues, and profits of said premises to become due during the lifetime of Johanna B. Widmayer. Subject to the payment of the proportionate share of the annuity of $6,000 per annum, which, under the will of George Widmayer, deceased, is to be paid to his widow, Johanna B. Widmayer.—Dated New York, May 28th, 1898.

AUGUSTUS N. HAND, Referee.
THOMSON, PLAINTIFF & ATTORNEYS, 141 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described interest in property is to be sold, including costs and allowance, and excluding referee's fees and expenses of sale, is $42,780.05, with interest thereon from May 27, 1898.—Dated New York, May 28, 1898.

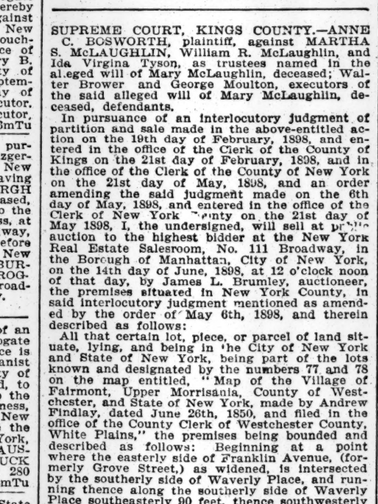
AUGUSTUS N. HAND, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—ANNE C. BOSWORTH, plaintiff, against MARTHA S. McLAUGHLIN, William J. McLaughlin, and Ida Virgina Tyson, as trustees named in the alleged will of Mary McLaughlin, deceased; Walter Brower and George Moulton, executors of the said alleged will of Mary McLaughlin, deceased, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale made in the above-entitled action on the 19th day of February, 1898, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings on the 21st day of February, 1898, and in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 21st day of May, 1898, and an order amending the said judgment made on the 6th day of May, 1898, and entered in the office of the Clerk of New York County on the 21st day of May 1898, I, the undersigned, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of June, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by James L. Brumley, auctioneer, the premises situated in New York County, in said interlocutory judgment mentioned as amended by the order of May 6th, 1898, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York and State of New York, being part of the lots known and designated by the numbers 77 and 78 on the map entitled, "Map of the Village of Fairmont, Upper Morrisania, County of Westchester, and State of New York, made by Andrew Findlay, dated June 26th, 1850, and filed in the office of the County Clerk of Westchester County, White Plains," the premises being bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point where the easterly side of Franklin Avenue, (formerly Grove Street,) as widened, is intersected by the southerly side of Waverly Place, and running thence along the southerly side of Waverly Place southeasterly 90 feet, thence southwesterly 40.5 feet, thence parallel with Waverly Place northwesterly 90 feet to a point in the easterly side of Franklin Avenue, (formerly Grove Street,) as widened, thence along the easterly side of Franklin Avenue, (formerly Grove Street,) as widened, northeasterly 40.5 feet to the place of beginning.

JAMES T. WILLIAMSON, Referee.
DAILEY, BELL & CRANE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 16 Court Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.



Franklin Avenue, (formerly Grove St.)

The amount due for unpaid taxes on the above premises is $6.00. There are no other unpaid taxes or assessments against said premises to the knowledge of the parties, and if any should appear they will be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee.

JAMES T. WILLIAMSON, Referee.

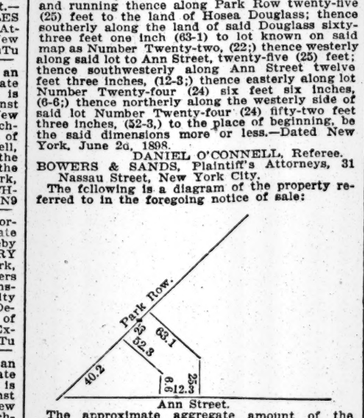
The above sale is hereby adjourned to June 21, 1898.

JAMES T. WILLIAMSON, Referee.

3 PARK ROW.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—JOSEPH PULITZER, plaintiff, against NATIONAL LIFE ASSOCIATION et al., defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 26th day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Friday, the 24th day of June, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises described in the said judgment, as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Second Ward of the City of New York, known as Number Three Park Row, and distinguished on a map of property of Mrs. Ann White made by W. B. Doughty, City Surveyor, dated twenty-one December, 1829, by the Number Twenty-three on the southeasterly side of Park Row, beginning at a point forty feet two inches (40-2) from the northeasterly corner of Park Row and Ann Street, and running thence along Park Row twenty-five (25) feet to the land of Hosea Douglass; thence southerly along the land of said Douglass sixty-three feet one inch (63-1) to lot known on said map as Number Twenty-two, (22;) thence westerly along said lot to Ann Street, twenty-five (25) feet; thence southwesterly along Ann Street twelve feet three inches, (12-3;) thence easterly along lot Number Twenty-four (24) six feet six inches, (6-6;) thence northerly along the westerly side of said lot Number Twenty-four (24) fifty-two feet three inches, (52-3,) to the place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less.—Dated New York, June 2d, 1898.

DANIEL O'CONNELL, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate aggregate amount of the prior mortgages upon the premises with interest is $126,598.61. The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $41,711.20, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $33.80.

DANIEL O'CONNELL, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys. je3-2aw$wTu&F&je24

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF COMMISSIONER OF JURORS IN REGARD TO CLAIMS FOR EXEMPTION FROM JURY DUTY.
Room 127 Stewart Building,
No. 280 Broadway, Third Floor.
NEW YORK, June 2, 1898.

Claims for exemption from jury duty will be heard by me daily at my office from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.

Those entitled to exemption are clergymen, lawyers, physicians, surgeons, surgeon dentists, veterinary surgeons, professors or teachers to a college, academy, or public school, editors, editorial writers or reporters of daily papers, licensed pharmaceutists or pharmacists actually engaged in their respective professions and not following any other calling; militiamen, policemen, and firemen, election officers, non-residents, and city employes and United States employes; officers of vessels making regular trips; licensed pilots actually following that calling; superintendents, conductors, and engineers of a railroad company other than a street railroad company, telegraph operators actually doing duty as such, Grand, Special, Sheriff's and municipal court jurors and persons physically incapable of performing jury duty by reason of severe sickness, deafness, or other physical disorder.

Those who have not answered as to their liability or proved permanent exemption will receive a jury enrollment notice requiring them to appear before me this year. Whether liable or not, such notice must be answerable in person (if possible) and at this office only, under severe penalties. Persons who claim to be exempt bring proof of exemption; if liable he must also answer in person, giving full and correct name, residence, &c., &c. No attention paid to letters.

All good citizens will aid me in requiring justice and secure reliable and respectable juries and equalize their duty by serving promptly when summoned, allowing their clerks or subordinates to serve, reporting to me any attempt at bribery or evasion, and suggesting names for enrollment. Persons between twenty-one and seventy years of age, Summer absentees, persons temporarily ill, and United States jurors are not exempt.

Every man must attend to his own notice. It is a misdemeanor to give any jury paper to another to answer. It is also punishable by fine or imprisonment to give or receive any present or bribe directly or indirectly in relation to a jury service, or to withhold any paper or make any false statement, and every case will be fully prosecuted.

JOHN PURCELL,
Commissioner of Jurors.
County of New York.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.
PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier..9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson. Best route to the CATSKILLS, SARATOGA, etc. Through tickets NORTH, EAST, and WEST. Baggage checked from residence to destination by New York Transfer Co.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.
Steamers leave foot of Christopher St. every weekday at 6 P. M.
Commencing July 2d, new steamer ONTEORA will leave on Saturdays at 1:30 P. M., KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.
Catskill Mountain & Cairo R. R. connects.
Bicycles free. Horses and carriages taken.
Descriptive folder mailed free.

Albany Evening Line.
The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

RAMSDELL LINE FOR NEWBURGH, CALLing at West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall—Fishkill (by ferry.)—Leaves Pier 24 North River, foot Franklin St., week days, (except Saturday,) 5 P. M.; Saturdays 3 P. M.; landing at 12d St., N.R., 3:30; Sundays, 9 A. M.; 132d St., N.R., 9:30.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell. Leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 8 P. M. and 12 midnight. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight; week day staterooms and tickets at 306 Broadway, Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave foot of Christopher St. every weekday at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON.
ALL TWIN SCREW STEAMERS.
MINNEWASKA.....June 25
MOHAWK.....July 2
MOBILE.....July 9
MASSACHUSETTS.....July 16
MANITOBA.....July 23
ALL MODERN STEAMERS, FITTED WITH BILGE KEELS, WHICH PREVENT ROLLING.
STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST.
APPLY, 1 BROADWAY.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Germanic, June 22, Noon | Germanic, July 20, Noon
Teutonic, June 29, Noon | Cymric, July 27, Noon
Britannic, July 6, Noon | Teutonic, Aug. 3, Noon
Majestic, July 13, Noon | Britannic, Aug. 10, Noon
Saloon rates, $60 and upwards, according to Steamer and accommodation selected; Second Cabin, $45.00 and upwards; Steerage on Cymric, Germanic, and Britannic, $25.50; on Majestic and Teutonic, $27.00.
For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45, North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE.
GLASGOW VIA LONDON

THE RAINES LIBEL SUIT

It Is Given to the Jury, but No Agreement Is Reached.

A SEALED VERDICT ORDERED

De Lancey Nicoll Sums Up for the Defendant and George Raines Closes for His Brother—Justice MacLean's Charge.

The libel suit of State Senator John Raines against The New York Press Publishing Company, which has been on trial before Justice MacLean and a jury in the Supreme Court, contrary to expectation, was not ended yesterday. Counsel made their closing addresses, and the Court charged the jury, which retired at 4:40 P. M. Two hours later Justice MacLean returned to the courtroom, and upon learning from the jury that there was no likelihood of an early agreement upon a verdict, ordered that a sealed verdict be delivered at 10:30 o'clock this morning.

The suit is for $50,000 damages, and is based on the publication in The Press in 1895 of an article intimating that Senator Raines was concerned in an alleged corruption fund raised by the members and officers of the New York Fire Department to secure legislation increasing their salaries.

De Lancey Nicoll began to sum up for the defense at the opening of court, asserting that the alleged libelous article merely stated facts, and that to attack official wrongdoing is a right which lies at the foundation of American liberty. He said it had been shown that a corruption fund did exist, and the fact of its existence warranted Mr. Quigg in making the matter public.

Attack on L. F. Payn.

He told the history of the Pavey bill, and of the introduction of a similar measure by Senator Robertson, to which was attached the amendment inspired by "Lou" Payn, and drafted by Senator Raines, providing for an increase in the salaries of the officers, and continued:

The man who held up the Pavey bill, he said, the man at whose instance the amendment favoring the officers was tacked on, has been a notorious lobbyist for corporations for years in this State. That man is Louis F. Payn. Because of the friendship of Payn for a single officer, a Chatham boy, as he has been termed, Capt. John J. Burns, the officers amendment was thrust in the Firemen's bill, a bill which had the approval of the Mayor and every right-minded citizen who knew the firemen, because of their perilous duties, were entitled to further compensation.

It has been shown in the course of this trial that Mr. Quigg had kept the information given him by Clifford and Rothenhausler in his desk from March 16 to April 18 following. It was the action of Raines on the Judicial Sales bill that caused Mr. Quigg to flourish the facts in his possession and in order to revenge himself on Raines. Then Raines rebuked Mr. Nicoll for going outside the case and inquiring whether the plaintiff was the author of the Raines law, and for bringing Mr. Einstein's name into the case, when there was no evidence that he was the responsible owner of The Press at the time of the alleged libel.

Mr. Raines said the fact that Louis F. Payn was a salaried "scrutinizer of measures" at Albany did not justify an inference that Senator Raines could be brought under his influence, and characterized Mr. Quigg as being just as bad as Payn, saying on that point:

I am disposed to think that the man who was willing to take thousands of dollars out of the city's Treasury and through the Legislature to scoop it into the pockets of the firemen for their assistance to him in his political canvass was not one whit better than Lou Payn.

What hypocrisy there is in this man Quigg. Why, Quigg sat down daily both in Albany and in Mr. Platt's office in this city during the session of 1895 shaping legislation at Albany with Louis F. Payn. Can I call a man a thief when I sit down and break bread with him? You had William Leary, the business manager of Quigg's paper, doing the same work at Albany that Payn was doing. Both were lobbying Senators in the interest of Quigg and Sheffield.

Mr. Raines spoke of the defendant as a "pauper from whom nothing can be collected." He asked the jury for "the restoration of the good name of this man, who is a landmark in the politics of this State."

Justice MacLean charged the jury that if they found the article was inspired by malice or a grudge they should find for the plaintiff, but that if they found that it was written in consistence with the facts and that a corruption fund did exist they should find for the defendant.

MAGIC NAME OF HOBSON.

Widow Hobson Captures Court and Landlord and Need Not Move.

Mrs. Mary Hobson, a widow, was haled before Justice John B. McKeon of the Seventh District Civil Court yesterday morning to show cause why she should not be dispossessed for non-payment of rent.

"Hobson, Hobson!" ejaculated Justice McKeon as he heard the name. "That is a name to be respected and honored."

The widow, not expecting these kind words, and unmindful of the deed of Lieut. Hobson at Santiago, began to weep.

"I move, your Honor," spoke up Marshal Charles A. Farley, patriotically and excitedly, "that Mrs Hobson be given until next Thursday to move."

"She shall have it," replied the Justice.

Max Danziger, the landlord, not only assented, but said he would not force Mrs. Hobson to move then if she did not have the money. The widow left the court sobbing gently.

Mrs. Lockwood Discharged.

Mrs. H. B. Lockwood, who was arrested at the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn, Sunday night at the instance of the proprietor of the Hotel St. Lorenz, at West Seventy-second Street and the Boulevard, in this city, on the charge of failing to pay a board bill amounting to $705, was in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday. There being no one to press the charge, Mrs. Lockwood was discharged.

Christian Education Conference.

The First Capon Springs Conference on Christian Education at the South will be held at Capon Springs, West Va., June 29 to July 3. The programme embraces papers and addresses on educational subjects by prominent Southern educators.

LEGAL NOTES.

OVERFLOW OF WATER.—In a suit brought in a Municipal Court by Charles W. Wiley and others, who, in September, 1897, occupied for the purposes of business the basement and first floor of 53 East Tenth Street, to recover damages from Simon N. Bondy and others, who were tenants of the second floor, resulting from an overflow of water, it appeared that the premises on the second floor included a bathroom, with two faucets. The defendants also occupied the second floor of the adjoining building, communicating with the second floor of No. 53 by means of a door, although it was not the property of the same landlord, but belonged to the Lorillard estate. The overflow occurred on the night of Sept. 11, 1897. The ceiling of the back room, under the bathroom, had fallen down; the walls were soaked with water, there was water on the floor, while drops were hanging from the ceiling. That the overflow came from the bathroom seemed to be fully established. The faucets were turned on, the tub was full, and there was water on the floor. There was no water running at the time, but it was shown that the pressure was much greater at night. It appeared that some one had left the faucets open, omitting to remove the stopper from the tub. In affirming judgment given below, dismissing the complaint, the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court, by Justice Gildersleeve, held that in the absence of explanation by the defendants, it might well be said that the overflow resulted from want of care on their part, and that a prima facie case against them had been established. Their excuse was that the bathroom was not used for any purpose, and that none of their employes went there. It appeared, however, that a plumber in the employ of the Lorillard estate went through the entire premises, including the bathroom, the day before the flooding. It did not appear that he was agent of the defendants, and if he left the faucet open it was not the act of the defendants. Under the circumstances, the Court held that it was not called on to interfere with the decision below. In a concurring opinion, Presiding Justice Beekman said that that court would not interfere with the action of the court below with respect to the weight of evidence, except to prevent probable injustice, or in a case where his determination in that regard was obviously wrong.

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DUTY OF STREET RAILROAD COMPANIES TO DRIVERS.—A jury at a Trial Term of the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, gave a verdict in favor of Isabella McKnight, as administratrix, in her suit against the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, for damages for the death of her husband, who was a street-car driver in the employ of the company. The lower hamestrap of the harness of a street car horse broke in its crease, on the ring or eye of the hame, where it had become worn and cracked on the inside; the freed harness then slipped off the back of the horse, and he pulled the driver over the dashboard to the ground by means of the lines, and the driver was then run over and killed by the car. The "head changer" of the company, which operated the car, and his assistants were charged with the duty of inspecting the harness in detail, and there was an ample supply of new hamestraps on hand. Among the company's rules was one that "They (drivers) will examine the harness," but horses were brought to the cars harnessed, and drivers started off at once or very soon. The jury found that had the "head changer" and his assistants done their duty, they could not have missed the defect, but further found that, in the short time given the driver for inspection, he could not be expected to have seen it, it apparently not being visible when the harness was on the horse. Justice Gaynor, in denying a motion to set aside the verdict, held that the contributory negligence of the driver was properly submitted to the jury, as the question of the extent of the examination of the harness which it was possible for him to make in the short time allotted to him, was one of fact. The Court also held that the company could not delegate the duty of inspection to the "head changer" and his assistants, although competent persons, and that, as the jury had found that that duty had not been properly performed, the corporation was liable, and that the doctrine of the negligence of fellow-servants had no application to such a state of facts.

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EXECUTORS' COMMISSIONS.—William Gray, by his will, devised his residuary estate to his executors, in trust, giving them a power of sale, to be exercised "at such time and for such considerations as they may deem proper," and, until exercised, directed them to hold, let, rent, or mortgage the same, collect the rents, issues, and profits, and apply and dispose of the principal and income as the will provided. A further clause created a trust in a specific sum, which amount had been made from the personalty, and then the executors and trustees were directed to invest and reinvest three-eighths of the estate and apply its rents and income to the use of his widow for life, or until remarriage, and in the latter event "to assign, transfer, and pay over two-thirds of the aforesaid three-eighths of my estate, or the proceeds thereof, to her children, Lillian and William, equally, share and share alike." The trustees were authorized to sell, lease or mortgage the whole or any part of the real estate that may come into their hands. The three executors, on settlement of their account, matter of Hardenbrook, asked for three full commissions, claiming that there was an equitable conversion of the real estate, and that it should be regarded as personal estate, so that the value of the personal property exceeded $100,000 over all the testator's debts. Surrogate Tompkins of Rockland County held, upon a consideration of the entire will, that it contained no mandatory power of sale, and, therefore, worked no equitable conversion, and that consequently the executors were not entitled to have the unsold real estate regarded as personalty for the purpose of estimating their commissions.

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DISPOSAL OF AN ESTATE.—Jesse B. Kenyon, who died in Otsego County, in 1869, by his will gave his wife, Catherine, all his residuary personal estate, "for her sole use and benefit and subject to her control during her natural life." Upon a judicial settlement of the surviving executor's accounts, Surrogate Arnold of Otsego County held that the widow, as a life tenant, was entitled to the whole income in each year, and any savings which she had made from it were her absolute personal estate. It appeared, however, that the residuary estate was composed entirely of stocks and bonds and other securities, and that the life tenant changed their investment to some extent. The Court held, therefore, in the matter of Cutter, upon a contest between her next of kin and the remaindermen in the absence of any definite proof as to the cause of an increase of nearly one-third in the fund, it must be ascribed to gains made upon sales, and would, therefore, award it to the remaindermen as capital.

KILLED IN A RUNAWAY.

A Jersey City Woman Meets Her Death in Otisville, N. Y.

Word was received in Jersey City yesterday that Mrs. John S. Lewis of 205 Third Street had been killed in a runaway accident at Otisville, N. Y., on Saturday. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis went to Otisville last week to visit Mrs. Lewis's mother. On Sunday they went for a drive, Mrs. Lewis carrying in her arms her infant daughter. On the trip the horse became unmanageable and ran away. Mrs. Lewis, with the baby still in her arms, jumped, and in the fall struck her head heavily against a stone. Her skull was fractured, and she died before aid could be summoned. The child lay on her breast uninjured. Mrs. Lewis was a prominent member of Trinity Methodist Church, Jersey City. She leaves three children. Her husband escaped uninjured.

BIG SEIZURES OF BAD FOOD.

Health Inspectors Confiscated Over 3,500,000 Pounds Last Week.

Dr. Charles F. Roberts, Sanitary Superintendent of the Health Department, reported yesterday morning that the largest seizure of bad fish, meat, and fruit made since the organization of the Health Department was that of last week. He said that 346,041 pounds of meat, 100,535 pounds of "bob" veal, 368,600 pounds of fish, and 2,919,073 pounds of fruit were seized by the Inspectors. The number of cows examined was 289, of which 31 were condemned as having tuberculosis, and they will have to be killed.

As remarkable on the other hand was the report of the Superintendent that not a single quart of milk had been found to be adulterated. This is also a record, such a thing not having occurred before since the organization of the department. The number of children examined during the week was 10,220.

Charged with Stealing Diamonds.

Detective Patrick Shea of the Coney Island Station last night arrested a man who gave his name as Julius Wyse of 27 Varick Street, Manhattan, on a charge of grand larceny. The prisoner was taken from a house on Bushman's Walk, which had been watched for several days. From what can be learned Wyse is wanted by the police of Manhattan for stealing diamonds and jewelry valued at $500.

WAR REVENUE TAX STAMPS

Urgent Applications from Bankers and Dealers in Proprietary Articles.

NEW POINT IN THE CIGAR TAX

Old Stamps in Hand Must Be Canceled, but the Owners May Claim Rebate—Bank Checks and Promissory Notes.

Collector Charles H. Treat of the Second United States Internal Revenue District, in this city, and Collector Ferdinand Eidman of the Third District, have received word from Washington that supplies of the new revenue tax stamps will reach here the latter part of this month—perhaps two or three days before July 1. Urgent requests for these new stamps are received daily, and in numerous instances the applicants have tendered their checks in advance payment for the stamps they desire. Collectors Treat and Eidman have not taken any of these advance checks, but each application for stamps has been filed, and it will be filled on a cash basis just as soon as the new stamps are available. Bankers and manufacturers of proprietary medicines are especially anxious to get these stamps before July 1.

The Internal Revenue Inspectors have called the attention of cigar manufacturers and dealers in this vicinity to the provision of the new law which requires that one-half of the increase in the tax on tobacco and cigars shall be imposed on all tobacco and cigars in stock not specially exempted by law. One-half the increase in the internal revenue tax on tobacco is 3 cents a pound; one-half the increase on cigars is 30 cents per 1,000, and one-half the increase on cigarettes is 25 cents per 1,000.

Deputy Collector Sparks of the Third District said yesterday afternoon that the payment of this extra tax on stock on hand would necessitate replacing the old stamps with new ones. The tobacco and cigar men are expected to destroy the old stamps and put in a formal claim against the Government for their value under "Form 38." This process may cause inconvenience to some dealers, inasmuch as there will be more or less delay in getting the rebate from the Government. The canceled stamps will first have to be examined by an Inspector, and then the application for a rebate must be sent to Washington for audit.

Desires of Bankers.

No concerted action has as yet been taken by the New York banks in the matter of the stamp tax on checks, but as soon as the counsel for some of the leading banks formulate a plan of action it is probable that steps will be taken by all the banks of discount to act in harmony. After July 1 no bank officer will have a legal right to recognize as valid any check presented for payment unless it is stamped as prescribed by law. If the banks and large mercantile houses adopt the same policy that prevailed when the civil war stamp tax was in force, they will arrange to have the tax stamps printed on the face of the checks in such a way that when the check is filled out the necessary writing will cancel the stamp. Stationers who make a business of supplying check books are already taking orders for books with tax stamps imprinted on each check. A section of the new law authorizes the Government to print the check stamps in this manner.

Some of the money lenders in Wall Street have expressed the opinion that the provision of the new internal revenue law taxing promissory notes need not apply to call loans. To be sure, most banks and individual money lenders have heretofore required the borrower to give his note when he negotiated a call loan, but the suggestion is now made that where the collateral is satisfactory the note can be dispensed with. Brokers say that to fully comply with the law and pay a two-cent stamp tax on each $100 represented by a promissory note will be a very serious item of expense in large transactions where hundreds of thousands of dollars were borrowed merely for a day.

Fire Insurance Tax.

Owing to the many points in dispute as regards the use of the revenue stamps on fire insurance policies, the New York Board of Fire Underwriters will issue for the purpose of securing uniform action a circular, which is now being prepared by the Committee on Laws and Legislation.

Among the questions which are perplexing the insurance men, is whether a policy which has been issued for a certain term and stamped in accordance with the amount of the full premium, and which is later turned in for cancellation, must cause a loss either to the company or to the broker of that proportion of the value of the stamp which represents the unearned premium returned to the assured at the time of cancellation.

Then, about 5 per cent. of the policies issued are turned back to the companies marked "not wanted," and the question is raised as to how the companies shall protect themselves from the loss of the stamps on these policies.

Unlike the custom brokers and the stock brokers, the insurance brokers are not taxed as a class. The companies may decide to make the broker pay that proportion of the value of the stamp which corresponds to the commission he receives on the premium, for, while in the matter of premium collections, he is the agent of the assured, he is in every other respect practically a solicitor for the companies.

WAR TAX ON BEER.

Brewers Propose to Make the Retail Dealers Pay the Extra Dollar, and the Latter Object.

Retail sellers of beer in this city are much exercised over the action of the organized brewers in increasing the price of beer $1 per barrel. This action puts the entire burden of the increased internal revenue tax on beer upon the retailers, who have been expecting to share the extra dollar of tax with the brewers. The retail dealers, through the officers of their local organization, say that it would be inexpedient for them to increase the price of a glass of beer, consequently they will have to pay the full amount of the added tax out of their own pockets.

A meeting of the Wine, Liquor and Beer Dealers' Central Association of New York County has been called for this afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Lexington Avenue Opera House to take action on this question. The primary objects of this meeting are to listen to a report from the officers of the association who attended the National Convention of brewers at Atlantic City last week and to receive an important report from the Excise Committee. The call for the meeting says, furthermore, that "some action may be taken in devising means whereby our members may be enabled to overcome the greed of the brewers, who seem disposed to compel us to submit to their increased demand as to price under the subterfuge of 'war tax,' which they not only ask the retailer to pay, but they also propose to place more in their overflowing coffers by retaining for themselves the 7½ per cent. discount."

The conservative members of this association are in favor of passing a resolution asking for a conference with the brewers, but the more radical members advocate something in the form of an ultimatum. The latter element is very strong in the association, and its numbers have been increased within the past few days by the widely circulated report that the brewers' National convention declined to hear a statement on this subject proffered by representatives of the National Retail Liquor Dealers' Association. President Koehler and Organizer Nolan of the last-mentioned association went to Atlantic City for the express purpose of presenting the side of the retail trade on the tax question before the convention, but they were not given an opportunity to do so.

Some of the retail beer sellers are in a belligerent mood, and they talk of organizing a fight against the brewers' association unless the brewers will consent to share the war tax burden with the retailers. These belligerent retail dealers say that there are good brewers outside of the Brewers' Association, and if a sufficient quantity of beer cannot be obtained from the independent local brewers, additional supplies can be obtained from Rochester, Milwaukee, and other cities. In some quarters where the feeling among the retail beer sellers is especially bitter there is talk of building co-operative breweries. Officers of the Wine, Liquor and Beer Dealers Association recognize, however, that there is one serious obstacle to a thorough organization of retail saloon keepers against the brewers. A large proportion of the small saloons are mortgaged to the brewers, and the proprietors of those saloons are therefore powerless to fight.

A resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to confer with the brewers has been prepared by one of the conservative retailers, and will probably be offered at the meeting to-day.

THE BEER TAX IN CINCINNATI.

Brewers Tried to Make Retailers Bear It, but Failed.

CINCINNATI, June 20.—The beer pool, comprising nearly all of the brewing concerns of Cincinnati, Covington, and Newport, which was organized a short time ago to increase the price of beer in case the tax on beer was increased, has been broken.

The break was brought about by the Gambrinus Company, of Cincinnati refusing to abide by the price as fixed by the pool. The Gambrinus Company notified its customers that the price of beer would not be increased, but would remain at the old figure of $6 a barrel. All the other brewers increased their price to $7, making the saloon keeper stand the increased war tax of $1 per barrel.

The stand taken by the Gambrius Company had its effect, and Saturday night the other brewing concerns notified their customers that beginning Monday the price of beer would be reduced to $6. The brewers will pay the tax and the saloon patrons, particularly the "growler" customers, will be benefited.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR BONDS.

Only About $220,000 of the Loan Was Asked For Yesterday in This City.

The war loan subscriptions were received at the Sub-Treasury yesterday without interference with the general business of the Treasury. This was partly due to the new system of receiving applications for bonds of not more than $500, and to more "bunching" than at any time during last week, "bunching" meaning batches of applications turned in by families, bankers, financial institutions, and brokers.

In more than one instance one person applied for fifty direct subscriptions. This accounted for the absence of a crowd. The receipt No. 3,400 was passed, showing more than 500 applications for war bonds to have been received during the day, as on Saturday the No. 2,900 was barely touched. On the actual cash receipts of last Tuesday and Wednesday, there was an average of $440 on each subscription. If this rate was kept up $220,000 was subscribed yesterday. Cashier Muhleman said yesterday was not what he would call a busy day.

The bond subscription was much talked of in the Wall Street district yesterday, and speculation as to its success in the West was general. It was contended that the sale of bonds in the agricultural and other districts, where the tendencies are toward free silver and Populism, would do more missionary work for honest money than orators or editorials. It was argued that the holders of the bonds would find subject for serious reflection when they came to get their interest in the standard of value, and that they would protect their investments by their votes.

At the Sub-Treasury the prediction was made that the latest rush for the war bonds by popular subscribers would come after July 1, when depositors in savings banks will have had their interest credited to them.

The Hanover National Bank had a force of four clerks busy in receiving direct subscriptions yesterday. Some of the subscribers were war veterans.

WAR BONDS SELLING WELL.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Although the amount of the subscriptions to the new 3 per cent. loan is not made public it is officially stated that it exceeds all expectations. This is particularly true of the larger amounts.

The number of subscriptions received for sums of $500 and less is large, but the department wishes it thoroughly understood by the public that every one of the whole loan be subscribed for several times over in large amounts, every subscription of $500 or less will be accepted at once, as all small amounts will take precedence in the allotments over large ones.

Big Subscription from Newark.

NEWARK, June 20.—The Prudential Insurance Company to-day sent to Washington a single subscription for $1,000,000 of war loan bonds. The application was made on the ordinary blank sent out by the Government. A certified check, for $20,000, 2 per cent. of the value of the bonds, accompanied the application. Dr. Leslie D. Ward, Vice President of the company, stated that his company considered the bonds a good investment, and for that reason such a large amount was applied for.

Boston Subscribing Liberally.

BOSTON, June 20.—The demand for United States bonds continued at the Sub-Treasury to-day. Assistant United States Treasurer O'Neil several days ago predicted that Boston would take about $250,000 of the new bonds. Already this sum has been subscribed by about 500 persons.

RAPID TRANSIT AFFAIRS.

Manhattan Extension Committee to Take Action To-day on the West Street Matter.

George J. Gould, President of the Manhattan Railway Company, found on his desk yesterday morning the communication from Alexander E. Orr, President of the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners, embodying the action of the board at last Thursday's meeting with reference to the West Street franchise. This was the letter for which Mr. Gould looked last week, and on account of the non-receipt of which he wrote a peppery letter to Mr. Orr, which was published in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Sunday.

The Extension Committee of the Manhattan Company will meet to-day to take formal action upon the questions raised by Mr. Orr's letter, which Mr. Gould received yesterday morning. It is not true, as some of the afternoon papers said yesterday, that such action has been taken, or that Mr. Gould has notified Mr. Orr of the position of the company on the points in controversy.

Although it was said on both sides yesterday that the matter was too trivial to merit discussion, they nevertheless talked a good deal about what the Manhattan Company declared to have been an unreasonable delay on the part of Mr. Orr in notifying Mr. Gould of the latest action of the Rapid Transit Board. In reply to Mr. Gould's sharp note of last Saturday, Mr. Orr wrote as follows:

George J. Gould, Esq., President Manhattan Railway Company.

Dear Sir: I have received your letter dated June 18, in which you state that you have read in the newspapers of some letter addressed to you by the Rapid Transit Board under date of June 9, and in which you complain that this letter had not been delivered to you at the close of the business day on Saturday, the 18th instant.

In reply to this communication I beg to inform you that no letter was addressed to you by the Rapid Transit Board under date of June 9. On June 16 the board did, however, consider and adopt the form of a formal communication to be sent in answer to your letter of May 26, and this communication was delivered by a special messenger at your office on Saturday, the 18th instant, before 12:30 o'clock.

As your letter of Saturday is post-marked "12 o'clock" and must, therefore, have been dictated and mailed considerably before that hour, it is quite evident that my letter dated the 16th instant was not in your hands when you wrote. Yours truly, A. E. ORR, President.

At the offices of the Manhattan Company it was said that Mr. Gould's letter was not signed by him until after 10 o'clock Saturday night, and that he did not receive the letter sent to him on Saturday by Mr. Orr until yesterday morning. The explanation of the misunderstanding appears to be that Mr. Orr's letter was delivered at the private office of Mr. Gould after the latter had gone for the day. It did not find its way to the offices of the Manhattan Company, but remained unopened on Mr. Gould's desk until yesterday morning. Mr. Gould's note of inquiry, which was dictated before he left his office, was sent to him later in the day, and, after he had signed it, was mailed up town in the evening.

As to the controversy about the date of Mr. Orr's letter, the fact is that at last Thursday's meeting of the Rapid Transit Board a resolution was adopted approving a draft of a communication in reply to the Manhattan Company's proposition for the West Street franchise and directing that it be sent to Mr. Gould, dated as of June 9, and signed Alexander E. Orr, President. It was well understood, however, that the letter was not arpproved by the board until June 16 and that it could not have been sent to Mr. Gould until after that date.

"I'm too big, you can't fit me."

Nonsense—if you have a 46 inch chest we can fit you at any of our stores with almost anything; if pride or something else swells it up to 48, 50 or 52 inches, you'll have to come to our Prince St. store—but we can fit you.

Sack suits, cutaway suits and bicycle suits; linen crash, thin strong nuns cloth and serge.

Shoes.

Russet, patent leather, calfskin; high and low.

It's not that our shoes are better than everybody else's; but that they're made right if they turn out wrong.

The little boy of 3 can find here everything he wears, just as easily as the big-chested man.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

CHASED A RUNAWAY ENGINE

Engineer Blake's Experience on the New York and New Haven.

WENT WILD IN THE YARDS

After a Nine-Mile Chase, the Capture Is Made at Bartow—A Ditching Avoided.

An accident that figures more frequently in engineer's yarns than it does in actual life, and which, had it happened at almost any other time, might have been fraught with serious results, occurred in the freight yards of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad on last Wednesday afternoon, when a shifting engine ran away and was chased for nine miles along the east main track of the line, its final capture taking place near Bartow.

Switch Engine 659, in charge of Engineer Edward Woods, and the regular freight train, No. 114, drawn by Engine 440, in charge of Frederick Blake and a fireman, were near the switch in the neighborhood of St. Ann's Avenue, and were both making for the same point, which in the parlance of the yard man is known as a "puzzle switch." It proved a puzzle to both engineers at all events, for each thought it was open to him. The result was that as the freight backed down the rear car came into violent collision with the switching engine, smashing the cab of the latter to flinders. Engineer Woods and his fireman saw what was coming and jumped. Just before the impact Woods had been standing with his hand on the throttle, and as he jumped his hand involuntarily threw the lever wide open, and with a snort No. 659 started at full speed up the main track.

The Chase Begins.

A crowd of yelling yardmen ran to the office of Yardmaster Patrick Noonan to tell him the facts, but by the time the first one reached there 440 was seen tearing up the track. Blake had taken in the situation, and, without hesitation, had uncoupled his engine from the freight train due at that hour to pull out on its run, and started on the chase on his own responsibility.

Yardmaster Noonan at once wired to Van Nest for the switchman there to ditch the runaway, and the two passings were warned to look out for the runaway. There was a fresh complication when the operator at Van Nest got Noonan's message. He figured that the west-bound suburban was due at Van Nest at just about the time the runaway was expected, and as he couldn't take the chance of having the runaway plow into the suburban train, he told Barstow, two miles away, to run the runaway off into an embankment there.

Meanwhile the runaway had obtained a good start on his pursuer. Engineer Blake hung an American flag out of his cab window, and yelled to the flying engine ahead to heave to or he would send a shot across her bows. He was fully in earnest, however.

Captured Just in Time.

As the locomotives passed Van Nest a crowd at the station shouted encouragement to the pursuing engineer. Just after passing Van Nest and as Barstow hove in view, the runaway showed signs of distress. In the collision in the yards a tank cock had been knocked off the switching engine and her water was rapidly giving out. Blake knew the chase was nearly over, and he called to his fireman to get ready to board the chase as soon as he had run up to her. The fireman crawled out over the cab and onto the pilot.

Just below Barstow, and about 200 feet from where the ditching was to take place, the two monsters came together. Quick as a flash the fireman had coupled on to the runaway, and Blake reversed his engine. The fireman then boarded the runaway, closed its throttle, and 659 was a prisoner. The operator at Barstow wired news of the capture back to the yards and Blake started back with his prize.

At the yard he was received with applause, but he protested that he had done nothing but his plain duty, and he coupled on to his freight and started east.

DOG SAVED HIS LIFE.

Steward Awakened in a Burning Boathouse by the Animal's Barking.

The boathouse of the Bloomingdale Boat Club, at the foot of One Hundred and Second Street, on the North River, was totally destroyed by fire yesterday morning. A large number of rowboats and shells were destroyed, and the loss is $5,000. A Skye terrier named Trix, owned by Steward Frank Miller, who slept in the building, was burned to death.

The dog awakened Miller at 3 o'clock by barking and tugging at his clothing. The room was then filled with smoke, and in a few minutes Miller would have been overcome. Miller gathered up what clothing he could, and, calling the dog, he managed to dash through the smoke to the air.

A bridge of wood leads from Riverside Park to the boathouse. Miller ran out on this, then turned to see where the dog was. By this time the building was a mass of flames, but through the blazing doorway Miller could see the dog dying on the floor of the room. The dog had just about managed to arouse its master when it had been overcome by the smoke. Miller could not enter the room, which was in a blaze, and he ran back and sent in a fire alarm.

Miller mourns the los of his terrier, and he could not help weeping yesterday morning when relating how it met its death.

O'Neill's,

Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st Street.

Women's Summer Suits

Extreme novelties in new India and Foulard Silk Dresses will command interest this week. Most of the sparkling pretty styles will not be duplicated again here or anywhere else. To see them means to buy—the prices run from

$13.98 to $55.

H. O'NEILL & CO.

BROOKLYN SEWER CONTRACTS

Commissioner Kane Testifies Regarding the Price He Paid for Cleaning the Basins.

The examination of Sewer Commissioner James Kane, under an order secured by the Brooklyn League to inquire into contracts given by him for cleaning sewer basins in Brooklyn, was begun yesterday, before Justice Maddox, in the Supreme Court. The work in question was given to George Cunningham, a contractor, and the members of the league who obtained the order represented that Kane had paid Mr. Cunningham an excessive price.

After a motion to set aside the application had been denied, Commissioner Kane took the stand. A. C. Shenstone, counsel for the petitioners, conducted the examination. Mr. Kane said that there are 7,000 sewer basins in the Borough of Brooklyn. Cunningham, who had done the Brooklyn work since Jan. 1, was a regular contractor, with a plant. He had water-tight wagons and trucks and a dumping ground, which no other contractor had.

The Commissioner said Cunningham had cleaned between 3,500 and 4,000 sewer basins. He at first wanted $5.50 a basin, but the witness thought $4.75 was a fair price. He sought Cunningham out. He did not know whether other contractors made application, but he knew Cunningham and knew that he had the necessary plant. He did not advertise for bids, believing that he had the right to have the work done without. He had not, however, consulted with the Law Department. Cunningham's bills now amounted to $17,000.

The basins ought to be cleaned, the Commissioner said, three or four times a year. Up to January some of them had not been cleaned in five years, and were in bad condition. Cunningham's wagons required three men to each—one as driver, one to go down in the sewer, and one to stand in the street—and $2 was a fair price for their labor. It took about five hours to clean a basin, and the wagon sometimes had to travel five miles to a dump. "One dump is in Greenpoint, one in East New York, and one in Gowanus," said the Commissioner. "I took all this into consideration when I employed Cunningham, and the deeper you go into this investigation the better I'll like it."

Mr. Shenstone asked him concerning a conversation he had had with the Deputy City Auditor, but the question was ruled out. Mr. Kane admitted that the award to Cunningham had not been authorized by the Municipal Assembly.

Mr. Cunningham followed Kane on the stand, and corroborated the Commissioner's story about the first price asked, $5.50. In previous years he had contracted to clean basins for $1.40, but he had made his own profit out of flushing the sewer pipes. The examination was adjourned until June 27. Mr. Cunningham's bills have been "held up" by Controller Coler.

THE AQUEDUCT CLAIM.

Controller Coler Decides Not to Pay $800,000 to O'Brien & Clark.

Controller Coler has decided not to pay the O'Brien & Clark aqueduct claim, the amount of which was fixed at $800,000 by Corporation Counsel Scott, without applying to the courts for a reopening of the case for final adjudication. He has brought proceedings in the Supreme Court.

The firm of O'Brien & Clark sued the city for $4,000,000 for extra work on the aqueduct, for the construction of which they were the principal contractors. The Court of Appeals decided that under the law they were entitled to none of the money claimed, but it was urged that as a matter of equity the city should pay the firm for extra work done. The Legislature passed a bill permitting the city to make a settlement with the firm.

Would Mandamus Coler.

L. Laflin Kellogg, counsel for William J. Rodgers, applied to Justice Pryor, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, for a peremptory writ of mandamus to compel Controller Coler to pass upon the sufficiency of the sureties on a bond furnished by Rodgers for the performance of the work of grading the Woodlawn Road, from Jerome Avenue to Bronx Park, for which he had been awarded the contract by Commissioner Louis F. Haffen under the last administration. Assistant Corporation Counsel Blandy, in opposing the motion, said that this was one of the contracts entered into Dec. 31 last and rushed through so as to avoid coming under the charter. There was no allegation of fraud, however, the Controller's objection being based on a technicality. Decision was reserved.

Report on Buildings.

The report of the Department of Buildings for the quarter ended March 31 last, as published in The City Record of yesterday, gives the following figures:

Number of plans for new buildings filed and acted upon, 1,135; number of buildings, 1,909; estimated cost, $25,414,486. For the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx the number of buildings named in the plans and specifications acted upon is 946, and the estimated cost, $21,495,430; for the Borough of Brooklyn the number of buildings, 911, and the estimated cost, $3,791,053; for the Borough of Richmond the number of buildings, 36, and the estimated cost, $82,398, and for the Borough of Queens the number of buildings, 18, and the estimated cost, $45,000. The estimated cost of the public municipal buildings (five in number) in the plans is $1,496,000.

The Trains on the Bridge.

An informal conference was held late yesterday afternoon at the office of Bridge Commissioner Shea, with representatives of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad, in regard to the details of the operation of the trains on the bridge. The subject of tolls, Mr. Shea said afterward, was not taken up. Gen. Wingate of the Kings County Elevated Road was present.

Five Accounts Examiners.

Charles C. Gilligan, Frank M. Donohue, John Fitzsimmons, Philip Markey, and J. Joseph Scully were appointed examiners in the office of the Commissioner of Accounts yesterday. Mr. Scully was formerly chief clerk in the office of the Street Cleaning Department.

Public Baths Open.

The public baths of the city were opened yesterday. The weather was somewhat cool for bathing in sea water, and it was not expected that there would be a rush. Commissioner Kearney has spent over $10,000 in overhauling the bathhouses for this season. There are fifteen, and they have been distributed at different points of the city. The locations of the baths are as follows: Battery, Duane Street, West Twentieth Street, West Fifty-first Street, West Eighty-first Street, West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, Market Street, Fifth Street, East Eighteenth Street, East Twenty-fourth Street, East Fifty-first Street, East Ninety-first Street, East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, and East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street.

Scott, the Sailor, Discharged.

Magistrate Steers, in the West Eighth Street Police Court, yesterday discharged from custody John B. Scott, the sailor of the cable-cutting expedition at Santiago, who was arrested on Sunday night on a charge of assault in the second degree.

AMUSEMENTS.

SPECIAL EXHIBITIONS
A LARGE COLLECTION OF SECULAR AND ECCLESIASTICAL WINDOWS IN
TIFFANY FAVRILLE GLASS.
TIFFANY STUDIOS
333 FOURTH AVE.
OPEN FROM 9 A. M. UNTIL 4 P. M.

MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN.
EVERY EVENING AT 8:15.
SECOND SEASON.
GRAND POPULAR CONCERTS
By The Metropolitan Permanent Orchestra.
HENRY P. SCHMITT, CONDUCTOR.
In Event of Rain Concert in Amphitheatre.
ADMISSION, 50c.

5TH AVE. THEATRE, B'WAY & 28TH ST.
Edwin Knowles ..... Manager
13TH WEEK ENGAGEMENT OF
MRS. FISKE.
Positively last week of Sardou's Comedy,
DIVORCONS.
EVE., 8:30. SAT. MAT. ONLY AT 2:15.

THE COOL Casino Theatre & Roof! Adm. 50c.
FRANCIS WILSON, with PAULINE HALL, the LILY GLASER and HENRY E. DIXEY.
"EVERGREEN Roof" To-night!
LAST 5 NIGHTS!
THE COLOSSAL COMIC OPERA FESTIVAL!
"The Greater"
ERMINIE!
RICE'S SUMMER NIGHTS! Adm. 50c. Evergreen Bxs., $5.

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE.
25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M.
FELIX MORRIS in "A GAME OF CARDS."
PAPINTA, New Dances.
BEATRICE MORELAND in "A GAME OF GOLF." Tony Wilson & Clown. Biograph.

Manhattan Beach.
Swept by Ocean Breezes.
Victor Herbert's 22d Reg't Band Daily 3:30, 8 Sunday 3:30, 8

WORLD IN WAX. New To-Day: Capt. Bob Evans on the Deck of the Iowa. Orchestral Concerts.
EDEN Musee
WORLD IN WAX. New To-day: Heroes of Army and Navy. CIN